CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,351—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1891.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ...	
Napier Johnstone "—Square Bottle ...	Rs. 23-12 per doz. bottles.
Glentromie"...	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.I. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.I. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.I. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd " Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	
PEKIN	3808	600	P. Harris.	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains. About	
ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart	12th Feb.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	26th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feby. 1st, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,800	750	1st Mar. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,800	750	1st April 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th March '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidan, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

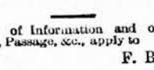
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
Melpomene	A. Mills	3,800	550	24th Feb. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
31st January, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.



Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
R.M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3959	14th February.
M. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3335	28th "
M. NUBIA	T. G. Knox	3351	10th March.
L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3389	27th "
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3569	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3959	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3335	30th "

Steamer marked R.M. goes to Marseilles via Barcelona.
Steamers marked L. proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamer marked M.L. goes to Liverpool via Marseilles, and books passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted up with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th January, 1891.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

THE S.S. "STRAITS of MAGELLAN," (late City of Carthage, a well-known and favorite Passenger Ship) 2,651 tons, will LEAVE BOMBAY for LONDON, on or about 10th February.
The Cabins are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite and Comfort. Stewardess carried. For Particulars as to passage-money, &c., please apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 11th February.

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 11 a.m., on 7th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 8th February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basra.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th February 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.
A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row. Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

MAGIC LANTERN, new shape, polished Mahogany Body, lined with Japanned Tin, Panelled Door with Brass Bound Sight Hole, dome-shaped top, fitted with Japanned Tin Stage and Sliding Tube, Brass Objective Tube, 4 in. Plane Convex Compound Condenser in Brass Cell, double Achromatic Front Lenses with Rack and Pinnion Adjustment, and Sliding Shutter or Flasher, a Four-wick improved Russian Iron Kerosine Lamp, with jointed Iron Chimney in a stained and polished lock-up Case with leather handle, each Rs. 70.

	Rs. a.
MAGIC LANTERN, Mahogany Body, lined with Japanned Tin, new form of Telescopic Sliding Fronts, fitted with superior Achromatic Lenses of Photographic Combination, Rack work Adjustment, Three-Wick Refulgent Lamp and 4-in. Condensers, in Black Case ..... each	45 0
MAGIC LANTERN fitted as above, but with Japanned Tin Body ..... each	32 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS, a Pair with 3-in. Condensers, with Dissolver and 2 doz. Slides in Box	57 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS—A pair with 3½ in. Condensers, with Rack Dissolver in Box	110 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS—A pair with 4-in. Compound Condensers, Rack Dissolver, Oxy-Calcium Spirit Lamp, Retort Purifier, Wedge Gas Bag, Pressure Board, Tubing, and one dozen Limes	200 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERNS—To burn Kerosine or any Mineral Oil. This Apparatus consists of a Pair of Patent Russian Iron Lanterns, with Improved Brass-Dissolver; each Lantern is fitted with all Brass Stages and front Tubes, New Patent Three-wick Lamps, 4 in. Plain-Convex compound Condensers in Brass Cells, Double Combination Achromatic Front Lenses in Brass Mounts (with Large Size Lenses to the Back Combination) Rack and Pinnion Adjustment, and with a Sliding Shutter or Flasher, all in Lock-up Box.....	135 0
The above can be supplied, fitted up to be used with the Oxy-Calcium Light: it then forms one of the best Combinations for Lime Light effects in the Market. The whole complete....	270 0
PHOTOGRAPHIC LANTERN, for enlarging ¼ and ½ Plate Negatives, Japanned Tin Body, fitted with 6-in Compound Plane Convex Condenser, ¼ Plate Camera, Front with Rack and Pinnion Adjustment, a Powerful Four-wick Russian Iron Kerosine Lamp. The Mahogany Carrier Frames are supplied with each Lantern Plate, one for a ¼ Plate Negative and the other for ½ plate. In Lock-up Box with Handle complete.....	95 0
A large Selection of Slides for above Lanterns .....from Re. 1-4 to Rs....	20 0

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 3. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices :—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ...	10 8	6 0
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ...	10 8	6 0
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.		
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ...	13 8	7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ...	17 0	10 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ...	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	27 0	15 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	33 0	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

"LIFE IS NOT TO LIVE BUT TO BE WELL."

BRAIN

And Nerve Powers are restored by

SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL.
From Jeypore College. The Professor of History writes :—
"Squibb's Brace-Up Cordial, I am glad to say, is found after a trial of about two months to be most useful to the Students in general, and especially for those who prepare for any Examinations and to all who have much Brain work to do . . . . It is efficacious in curing loss of memory, weakness, palpitation of the Heart," &c.
IS A GREAT NERVINE TONIC.
Reviving Health and Energy in both sexes.
Price Rs. 2-4.

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FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL

THE UNIQUE HEALTH AND LIVER DROPS.

FOR BILIOUS DISEASES AND DISORDERS ARISING FROM TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, KIDNEY AFFECTIONS, AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS.
A sure cure for Dyspepsia, Bilious Headache, Costiveness, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Nervousness, Heartburn, Palpitation, Restlessness, &c. Used as an evacuant in Dysentery in Affections of the Kidney and Bladder, Gall Stones, Gravel, &c., and as a Laxative in Chills and Fever and in Female Complaints.
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, AND INFIRM OLD AGE
No Medicine can equal it for its prompt, mild and restorative Properties, and being purely vegetable can be used with perfect safety. Produces sound mind in a Healthy body.
Price Re. 1-8 and 2-8.

ASK FOR PAMPHLETS SENT FREE OF CHARGE.
Can be had of Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld.; BEYNON & Co., Ld.; F. S. MADON & Co., Bombay, JAMSED & Co., Karachi, &c.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BRIDLES,

BREAST PLATES, MARTINGALES, HEAD COLLARS, GIRTHS, STIRRUPS, LAMPS, IRONS AND LEATHERS.

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VETERINARY SURGEON'S APPARATUS, PATENT CLIPPERS, AND HORSE TAIL SHEARS.
LEATHER AND FELT NUMDAHS, BODY ROLLERS, SURCINGLES, KNEE CAPS, AND SADDLE CLOTHS.

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FOR RIDING, DRIVING AND HUNTING.

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NEW REGULATION SADDLES
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INFANTRY MOUNTED OFFICERS.
SWORD BELTS WITH BRACES AND SABRETACHES, SWORD KNOTS, AND SPURS
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

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FOR CASH IN PRICES OF

HAND-MADE TABLE LINEN

TOWELS, &C., &C.

TABLE CLOTHS,

STAR OR FLOWER PATTERN,
IN ALL SIZES.

TABLE NAPKINS

TO MATCH.

20 and 24 inch square.

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

COUNTERPANES, TOILETTE COVERS,

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REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

COUGH! COLD!! BRONCHITIS!!!

ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

A SAFE and Palatable Preparation, of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent and Balsamic Properties.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is the latest Production of the Celebrated Manufacturers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, of STUTTGART.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Supersedes in every respect the so favourably and widely known Sympathetic Square PIANOFORTE by the same Makers.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has no rival in withstanding the Severest Test of an Indian Climate.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Keeps in tune for a longer period than even Instruments double or treble its Price.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Though more costly, is sold at the same Price as its less costly Predecessor, the SYMPATHETIC SQUARE.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has the most effective check-repeating action extant.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is Durable, Superior, Elegant, has a Delicate Touch, is Powerful and Pure in Tone.

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None Genuine unless bearing the Name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART, in full.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Carries a Guarantee of 5 YEARS for any Climate, a risk which no Firm in INDIA has ever cared or dared to run.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Is sold for Cash Rs. 780. One year, Rs. 72 per month; two years, Rs. 38.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Has an Ivory Medallion with the following Inscription :—Built expressly for the Climate of India by Order of

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SOLE AGENTS,

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DRESS "AS NOW WORN."

HOAR & CO.'S "SPECIALITE."

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CORRECT TASTE. "SUPERIOR FINISH."

FINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, lined Rich Silk, &c. .....Rs. 75, 88.
SUPERFINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, Rich Satin Linings and Corded Silk Breast Facings.....} Rs. 100, 130.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF LARGE TEAK TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned seasoned TEAK TIMBER of the DANG FORESTS, which is now on view at the Government Depot at WAGRECH, opposite the Railway Station of BILIMORA, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in RETAIL LOTS, on TUESDAY, the 10th of February, 189 :—

Quantity.	Description.	Remarks.
About 750 cubic tons (50 cubic feet a ton.)	Round and square logs 20' to 3?' in length and 35' to 55" in midgirth.	Dang teak is known to be superior in point of durability to Malabar and Burma teak.

2. 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of purchase.
3. Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

R. H. MADAN,
Divisional Forest Officer, Surat.
Camp Kalibel Dangs, 29th January, 1891.

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

JUST ARRIVED a Brand New English-Built Cance Landau suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestaft.
A brand new Cee and under-spring English-built light and Stylish Victoria by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
An English-built new Stanhope with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest back, suitable for one or pair of Horses.
A handsome and well built English Chara-Banc, with Patent Brake, very little used and suitable for a Pair of Walers and four-in-hand.
Carriages and Horses let out by months at moderate charges.
Second-hand Carriages of sorts always on hand for Sale and Hire.
Also for sale best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 and 14lbs.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

WANTED.

WANTED, ENUMERATORS for the ensuing Census Operations from the 19th to the 27th February 1891, at Rs. 1-8 each per day.
Must be able to read and write English intelligently.
Apply personally Census Office, Babula Tank Road, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 28th January, 1891.

SITUATION WANTED.

A NORTH of ENGLAND Colliery Overman holding Government Certificate seeks Re-ENGAGEMENT either as Mining Engineer or Overman. His Covenant with Government ends in April next. Has been in India 4 years. Was last employed in England as Overman in a Colliery drawing 800 to 1,000 tons a day. Good certificates. Apply to F. W. FORSYTH, Khost, Colliery, Baluchistan.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 15,000. per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1 16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2 13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	20	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds) 16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws) 13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.
An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.
Over 10,000 packed free.
Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for Self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on Application.

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"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co. of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations, Rs. 51.

AGENTS :—
ROGERS & Co.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY,
LADIES' SESSION, 10 to 12 free.
General Public 2 to 4 p.m. Admission 8 Annas.
5 to 7 p.m. Special Club Session, free to Members.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL
SATURDAY NEXT, at 8 p.m.
Fancy Dresses free.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, February 5th and 6th, at 8 p.m.

Welcome Meetings to Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker and 35 new Officers.

Admission Free. Reserved Seats Annas 8.

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REQUIRED by a well known Piece-Goods Firm in Bombay, a QUALIFIED MAN, Parsee or Bhattia, to represent them in the Bazaar as Salesman. Applicants must have a thorough knowledge of Piece-Goods of all Classes, a certain established connection amongst dealers, and possess a thorough acquaintance with the English language.
Apply with references, testimonials, &c., to "MERCHANT," care of this Paper.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFENCE FUND.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
K. M. Heeramaneck, Esq., Dr. Cowasji Pestonji, and others.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	5,194
Rao Bahadur Jugjiwandas Khushaldass	10
" Muncherjee Mantreji	7
Rao Saheb M. Umrao, H. Nathubhai Store, Sayed A. A. Adras Saheb, and Jaithabhai Raochhordas, at Rs. 5 each	20
Mr. Trikamdass Amindram	3
Messrs. J. Avabai Lingoo, D. Lallubhai of Surat, G. Parsotamdas, D. Sawaichand Vakil, M. Jahverchand, Kasumali and Sons, M. Essub Ismail, B. L. Lakdawala, J. Jeejeebhoy and Co., L. Golabchand, K. K. Shitwala, Patel G. Ambaidass, and Shah Icharam Vajiram, at Rs. 2 each	26
Total Rupees	5,260

K. M. HEERAMANECK,
For Self and Co-Members of the Committee.
Bombay, 4th February, 1891.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.
Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.
Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.
Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.
Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."
Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.
All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.
Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.
For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 10th February, 1891, the TRAIN SERVICE on the BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR RAILWAY will be as follows:—

BHAVNAGAR-WADHWAN SECTION.

Dhola Junction	Arr.	11-1	22-38	16-39
"	Dep.	11-41	23-30	
Wadhwan Junction	Arr.	15-21	5-17	
DOWN		Mail	Mixed	Mixed.
Wadhwan Junction	Dep.	13-5	23-30	
Dhola Junction	Arr.	16-44	5-23	
"	Dep.	16-59	6-2	11-29
Bhavnagar	Arr.	18-37	8-36	13-51

DHOLA-PORBANDAR SECTION.

UP		Mixed	Mixed.
Dhola Junction	Dep.	6-15	17-10
Jetalsar Junction	Arr.	12-7	21-49
" "	Dep.		22-19
Porbandar	Arr.		3-25
DOWN		Local	Mixed Mixed.
Porbandar	Dep.		5-15
Dhoraji	Dep.	5-40	10-15
Jetalsar Junction	Arr.	6-6	10-41
"	Dep.	6-30	11-9
Dhola Junction	Arr.	11-1	16-36

JETALSAR-VERAVAL SECTION.

UP		Mixed	Mixed.
Jetalsar Junction	Dep.	12-32	22-15
Junagad	Arr.	13-28	23-5
"	Dep.	13-48	
Veraval	Arr.	17-12	
DOWN		Mixed	Mixed.
Veraval	Dep.		6-0
Junagad	Arr.		9-23
"	Dep.	5-10	9-43
Jetalsar Junction	Arr.	6-0	10-39

C. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, dated 28th January, 1891.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION.

FICTION.

	Rs. a.
Four Red Nightcaps; by C. G. Hyne	2 4
Glenathole; by Cyril Grey	3 12
Maid of London Bridge; by Somerville Gibney	2 4
Mary Barton; by Mrs. Gaskell (Cassells Red Library)	1 4
Muriel Grey: A Novelette; by M. M. D.	1 0
"The Trotter," A Poona Mystery; by Brownlow F. Forde	0 10

MISCELLANEOUS.

Disraeli in Outline, being a Biography of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, etc.; by F. Carroll Browster, LLD.	4 12
Drifting Island, or the Slave Hunters of the Congo; by Walter Wentworth	1 10
Flowers from a Persian Garden and other Papers; by W. A. Clouston	3 12
Fruit Culture for Profit; by E. Hobday	0 10
Handy Book of the Household, containing useful information about Beds, Bleaching, Dyes, Boots, Boxes, Carpets, Gloves, etc., etc.	0 10
Kitchen Garden or Culture in the open ground, etc.	0 10
Old Time Punishments; by William Andrews	3 12
Nature's Wonder Workers: being Some Short Life Histories in the Insect World: by Kate R. Lovell	2 2
Secret of a Good Memory; by G. Mortimer Granville	0 10
Secret of a Clear Head; by G. Mortimer Granville	0 10
Sleep and Sleeplessness; by G. Mortimer Granville	0 10
Sight and How to Preserve It; by H. C. Angell, M.D.	1 0

ENGLISHMEN OF ACTION.

Captain Cook; by Walter Besant	1 10
Charles George Gordon; by Col. Sir William F. Butler	1 10
David Livingstone: by Thomas Hughes	1 10
Havelock; by Archibald Forbes	1 10
Henry the Fifth; by Rev. A. J. Church	1 10
Lord Clive; by Col. Sir Charles Wilson	1 10
Lord Lawrence; by Sir Richard Temple	1 10
Monk; by Julian Corbett	1 10
Peterborough; by William Stebbing	1 10
Sir Charles Napier; by Col. Sir Wm. F. Butler.	1 10
Sir Francis Drake; by Julian Corbett	1 10
Strafford (Lord); by R. D. Traill	1 10
William Dampier: by W. Clark Russell	1 10

EVERYBODY'S BOOKS.—5 ANNAS EACH.

Everybody's Pocket Cyclopædia. Everybody's Scrap Book of Curious Facts. Everybody's Book of Outdoor Games. Everybody's Book of Jokes. Everybody's Book of Irish Wit and Humour, Pirated Poems, Suggestive Thoughts for Meditative Minds, Golden Sands from the German Ocean of Thought. Songs in the House of Our Pilgrimage. On Business only. Bible Thoughts for all Times. Helpful Counsels. Cheery Lays for Dreary Days. Bijou Thoughts for Busy Moments. The Funniest Book but one 200 Gems of Fun.

N.B.—When answering this Advertisement please name this Paper.

HUDSON'S TENT OF MYSTERIES,
ADJOINING NOVELTY THEATRE
THE LATEST EUROPEAN SENSATIONS.
ZANA—"The World's Illusion."
SHE—"Who must be obeyed" will ascend from the Urn.
DIANA—"Queen of the Night."
SCOPEONIA—"Looking through a Man or a Brick."
ON VIEW THIS EVENING from 5-30 to 10 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas.
Soldiers, Volunteers, and Children—Half-price.
Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co. and at the Door.

NOTICES.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1890, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.
Bombay, 28th January, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the ESTATE of the late BABU TARRUCK CHUNDER SIRCAR in our Firm CEASED on 31st December last.
BABU NALIN BIHARI SIRCAR, second son of the late BABU TARRUCK CHUNDER SIRCAR, has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm, as from 1st January last.
BABU PULIN BIHARI SIRCAR is AUTHORIZED TO SIGN our firm from this date.

KERR, TARRUCK & CO.
Bombay, 31st January, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BOMBAY RACES, 1891.

At the forthcoming RACES the following rates will be charged for tickets of admission to the Grand Stand and Enclosures, viz:—
To Subscribers of Rs. 25, a free ticket to admit self and one Lady.
Additional tickets to Subscribers..Rs. 5 per day, to admit a Lady.
Carriage Enclosures .. ..Rs. 5 per day.
NON-SUBSCRIBERS.
Grand Stand Ring and Paddock..Rs. 30 for the Season, to admit self and one Lady.
Day Ticket.....Rs. 7 per day, to admit one person only.
Carriage Enclosures.....Rs. 7 per day.
Early application for ticket to be made by Subscribers to Messrs. Ludha Ebram & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.
No Subscribers' Tickets will be issued after the 21st February, excepting additional tickets.
TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

E. LAWRENCE,
Honorary Secretary.

RACE DAYS:—

Saturday, 21st February.	Thursday, 26th February.
Tuesday, 24th "	Saturday, 28th "

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned HERBERT BROMLEY has this day taken the undersigned John McBeath Campbell, Doctor of Dental Surgery, of the Dental College, of Philadelphia, U. S. A., into Partnership. The business of a Dental Surgeon heretofore carried on by the said Herbert Bromley under the style of "WALTON AND BROMLEY" will in future be carried on by both the undersigned in co-partnership under the style or firm of "Bromley and Campbell" at the premises heretofore occupied by the said Herbert Bromley at Dean Lane, Fort.

HERBERT BROMLEY,
J. M. CAMPBELL, D. D. S.
Bombay, 1st February 1891.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of OILS, TALLOW, and COTTON WASTE, during the year commencing 1st April, 1891. Delivery will be taken at the Store Depots at Hubli or Bangalore.
Specifications and forms of tenders for delivery at either of the above depots can be obtained from the Storekeeper.
Tenders must reach the office of the Agent and Chief Engineer at Dharwar not later than the 2nd March, 1891, and the covers should be superscribed "Tenders for Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste."
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. For further particulars apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col, R. E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Dharwar, 31st January, 1891.

"PARENTS AND GUARDIANS."

A LADY in good position wishes ONE or TWO LITTLE GIRLS, orphans or whose parents are abroad, to board and educate with her own children. Edinburgh part of year, country house in summer. Resident English Governess (music, French acquired abroad, &c., &c).
References given and required.
For terms apply to "M. A.," care of Messrs. ROGERS and Co., Bombay.

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PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEA CONCERN KANGRA VALLEY.

THE BATCH of famous "Chahpore" Brand of High Class TEAS just received, as follows:—

ORANGE PEKOE	Re. 1	2 per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	" 0 14	"
PEKOE	" 0 13	"
BROKEN PEKOE	" 0 12	"
BROKEN TEA	" 0 10	"

The Teas are put up in 1 lb. packets, each packet bearing the Proprietor's name and guaranteed pure. Special Terms for Large Orders.

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Sole Agents.
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THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
IN THE EAST.
Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.
Has returned to Policy Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47½ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.
CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.
Apply to
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Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..... £3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund.....$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
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THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on Application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per Annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the Exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager

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With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.,
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
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REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

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REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

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IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY 1891.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
NEW MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Nausea, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera and Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 864.

Sold in bottles at 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.
We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
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POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1887	£309,690 0 0
" 1888	£385,156 0 0
" 1889	£355,039 0 0
" 1890	£1,101,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,475,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343 956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of _____ 18
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Hudson's Tent of Mysteries, 5-30 to 10 p.m.
Dance at Government House.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Nizam (s), and Nerbudda (s), from Calcutta ; and Clio (s), Hull.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Selene (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi ; Nizam (s), Hongkong ; Peveril (s), Liverpool ; and Russian man-of-war Admiral Kornilow, Mediterranean.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Sultan entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s s. Selene left it yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 31st January shows an increase of Rs. 35,562, in total earnings.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p. m., on Friday, the 6th inst.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.—The annual prize-giving will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, February 6, at 5 p.m. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to preside. All friends of the schools are invited.

LOST JEWELLERY.—Ramchandra Shivdas, a Bunnia living at Vithalwadi, reports the loss of his purse containing precious stones of various kinds, of the collective value of Rs. 470, somewhere between his house and Mombadevi.

MORE DEFECTIVE LIGHTS.—Inspector Jones, of the D and E Divisions, reports that while he was going his rounds on Tuesday night he found that four lamps at Dharavi, two at Bhoiwada, two at Naigam Road, and two in Arthur Road were not lighted.

BOY MISSING.—Oomda Khooshal, a Bunya, living at Fanaswadi, reports that his nephew Koober Runchord, aged 9 years, has been missing since Monday. The boy came to Bombay only about a fortnight ago from his native place. On Monday morning he left his uncle's house, and has not since been heard of.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, in the J. J. Hospital, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, regarding the death of Dhondoo Raghu, a Hindoo labourer, aged 55 years. About a week ago the deceased, who was deaf, was run over by a dog-cart. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he expired yesterday. The jury returned an open verdict.

THE CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A WESLEYAN MISSION CLERK.—The Wesleyan Mission clerk, named Gregory, who stands charged with misappropriating a sum of money, belonging to the Mission, was brought up again before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplan de Police Court yesterday, when after further evidence Mr. Brown addressed the Court on behalf of the prosecution. The case was then adjourned.

THEFT BY A CLUB SEPOY.—A sepoy, named Rama Hamed, who had been employed at St. Patrick's Club, was [illegible] Mr. Richardson, at the [illegible] yesterday brought [illegible] with the theft of Esplanade Police Court charged [illegible] Rs. 200. The sepoy had been given the money to pay to a firm in Bombay, but instead of performing his duty he took train for Mangalore and was arrested. The man admitted the charge, and was sent to prison for two years, with hard labour.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Vithal Raghunath, a notorious Hindu badmash, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with theft. On Monday evening last, Sitaram Mahadeo, the complainant, was standing at the Nul Bazaar, when the accused pulled out from his pocket a handkerchief with Rs. 3 tied in it. The accused, was caught, and delivered over to the police. The accused being an old offender, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A GREEK'S VISIT TO THE GRAND DUKE GEORGE.—Yesterday afternoon, at 3-30 p.m., Mr. A. Harissiadis, of the firm of Messrs. D. Macropolo and Co., the well-known cigar merchants of this city, was presented to H. R. H. the Prince George of Greece on board the s. s, Azova, who received him very cordially. Mr. Harissiadis being one of his countrymen. Mr. Harissiadis presented an address in letters of gold in a richly carved ornamental silver casket. H. R. H. thanked Mr. Harissiadis for the beautiful present, and was pleased to converse with him for half an hour on different subjects and granted the firm his patronage.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION, BOMBAY.—Definite information, says a correspondent, was received by last mail that the Rev. G. W. Clatterback will not return to Bombay, but engage in ministerial work in England. The Missionary Committee are looking about for a suitable successor, and hope soon to send him here to take up the work. In the meantime the Rev. D. A. Rees, an experienced Missionary from the Mysore Province, is here to consolidate and re-organize the mission, till the permanent minister arrives. The report which has been published that Mr. Rees has been placed permanently in charge of the mission is incorrect.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction that the rules framed under Act III. of 1887 (The Bombay Boiler Act) be so amended as to extend to the students of the Institute the privileges accorded to those of the College of Science, Poona, and that the students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute be admitted to examinations under the Boiler Act for the second and third class Engineer's certificates without further practice on production of certificates, stating that the holders have completed a three-years' course in the workshops of the Institute, and have during that period been constantly instructed in the management of engines.

A LEPER'S SUICIDE.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Rukhmee, aged 35, the wife of a Hindoo, labourer, living at Byculla. About a week ago the deceased came to Bombay from her native place with her son, a leper, aged 10 years. When the neighbours of the deceased came to know that the new arrival was a leper they avoided the deceased, and all the other members of her family. This circumstance so much touched the sensitive heart of the decease that ever since her arrival here she became despondent and uneasy. She was missed by her husband on Monday last and a search that was made for her was of no avail. Yesterday afternoon her dead body was found in an open tank behind the J. J. Hospital. The jury returned an open verdict.

THE MARRYAT LAWN TENNIS CUP.

THE following are the entries and results of the first ties in the Marryat Lawn-Tennis Challenge Cup.

A. K. Oliver bye
E. F. Nicholson, F. W. Shaw
A. E. Barton, A. B. Sangster
H. S. Jacob bye

1ST TIES.

29th January, Nicholson beat Shaw, 6-0, 3-6, and 6-2.
3rd February, Barton beat Sangster, 6-4 and 6-2.

2ND TIES.

Nicholson and Oliver will be played to-day. the 5th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 24th January was 285 against 293 and 256 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 24. There were 35 deaths from cholera, against 30 and 20 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 13 deaths from tetanus, against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complainante amounted to 105 and 32 respectively, against 96 and 46 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 34·2 per mille per annum, against 29·0, the mean of the last five years.

A SINGULARLY pathetic incident occurred towards the end of December on the road between Canterbury and Dover. The night was intensely cold, and the snow lay hard on the ground, but the mail-cart driver set out from Canterbury as usual. At several of the stopping-places those in charge of the mails noticed that the driver had not his customary word of greeting and thought it was ill-humour. On the arrival of the mail-cart at Dover post office it was discovered that the man sat on his seat stiff and cold, with the reins in his hand ; the frost had stiffened him unto death. The horse had stopped voluntarily at the usual calling places, and on the slamming of the door behind the cart had started off again.

THE RIFLE MEETING AT COORLA.

YESTERDAY turned out a good day for shooting, and some tall scores were put on. Only one bull was made at post and none on Tuesday. The All Comers' Match unlimited entries seem to take very well, there now being 54 Entries. The following are a few of the best scores made at the different distances :—

MATCH I.—200 YARDS.

	Points.
Vol. C. Stephens	32
„ F. E. Otto	32
Corpl. J. A. McKinnon	31
Sergt. W. G. Nicoll	31
Vol. J. Brooks	31
„ C. E. Morris	31
Lieut. D. J. Sharp	30
Cr. Sergt. A. D. Little	30
Corpl. D. Warner	30
Vol. E. Sadler	30

MATCH I.—500 YARDS.

Lieut. T. M. English	33
Sergt. A. R. Sharp	33
Vol. C. E. Morris	33
„ J. Brooks	33
„ E. Strelley	32
„ C. Stephens	31
„ J. W. Gordon	31
Lieut. D. J. Sharp	30
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Stephens	30

MATCH I.—800 YARDS.

Vol M Mullen	28
Cr Sergt W Boylette	27
Cr „ A D Little	27
Vol C Stephens	27
Lce-Corpl J J D'Souza	27
Vol C E Morris	27
„ W D Small	27

MATCH II.—200 YARDS.

Vol C Engel	32
„ H Prescott	32
Sergt H Black	31
Lieut D. J. Sharp	31
Corpl G F Lund	31
Vol L Valladares	31
„ J W Gordon	30
„ A Baird	30
Cr Sergt W Boylette	30
Vol E W Ellis	30
„ R J Byrne	30

MATCH II.—500 YARDS.

Vol E Sadler	34
„ H Prescott	32
„ J W Gordon	31
Gunner H Bromley	30
Vol E Strelley	30
„ E W Ellis	30

MATCH II.—800 YARDS.

Cadet A Herbert	33
Sergt J Beckerlej	32
Vol J J D'Souza	32
Vol Ellis	31
Major R S Brown	30
Vol J Thomas	30
„ J M Talbot	30

MATCH VII.—ALL COMERS.

Lieut T M English	31
„ F W English	31
Sergt-Major J H Downing	29

HIGHEST AGGREGATE FOR MATCH I.

Vol C E Morris	91
„ C Stephens	90

HIGHEST AGGREGATE MATCH II.

Vol E W Ellis	91
„ H Prescott	87

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and a Common Jury :—

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Withoo Bapoo, a member of the criminal class, was charged with having, on the 25th January last, stolen a purse, containing Rs. 9-2-3, from the pocket of one Bhawa Sabbajee, in Abdool Rehman Street. On the evening in question, the prosecutor, a stranger, passing through Bombay, was going along Abdool Rehman Street with a companion, when their attention was attracted by a hawker-comb on the top of one of the houses, and they paused for a moment to look at it. That was the prisoner's opportunity. The prosecutor felt a jerk, and missing his purse from the left hand pocket of his coat, he turned round and saw the prisoner moving off. He immediately pursued and seized him ; and took the purse from him, fearing that he might throw it away. He immediately called a policeman and made the prisoner and the purse over to him. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said : Prisoner at the bar, your record of offences commences in the year 1879. Three times you have been imprisoned for two years, once for eighteen months, and finally for a term of six months' imprisonment. Immediately on coming out from jail on the last occasion, you returned to your evil course. The present offence, of which you have been convicted is not a very serious one ; but following as it has so soon on more serious crimes, the law cannot help dealing with you severely, but it will be in such a manner as to give you one more chance of reformation on your liberation The sentence of the Court is that you be rigorously imprisoned for three years.

COMMITTING MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

Marootee Bhairu was charged with having, on the 30th December last, committed mischief by fire by setting fire to a quantity of hay, the property of Nanu Bhairu. The prosecutor is a bullock-cart driver residing in a shed on the old Police Office premises, at Mazagon. The shed had brick and mortar walls, and had a tile-covered roof, and was divided into two partitions, one for bullocks and the other as a residence for the prosecutor and other bullock owners. On the evening of the day in question, the prisoner, who, as a rule, begged for alms in that locality, asked the prosecutor for something ; and as the latter had earned nothing that day, he refused him. The prisoner thereupon abused him, and uttering a threat, went away. Having watered and housed his bullocks for the night, the prosecutor went out. About 11 p.m. he was called by some persons to the shed, where he found the charred remains of the fifteen bundles of hay, which he had placed by the bullocks for their food. He also saw the prisoner, who had been arrested by a neighbour, who observed him take a kerosine lamp from the prosecutor's room and light the hay by dropping the lamp among the bundles.

The prisoner, on being questioned by the Court, said that the prosecutor owed him money for labour which he would not pay. Had he paid him, he would not have set fire to the hay.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said : Prisoner at the bar, the offence of which you have been found guilty is one which the law considers a very serious one. It is manifest that, in a city like this, the offence of incendiarism is one which merits severe punishment, both as a warning to others who may be inclined to attempt to commit a similar act and to yourself. You are evidently a man of a very excitable temper, and too easily give way to it. In this instance you appear to have set fire to this hay belonging to Nanu intending to do him great injury. It is fortunate for you that great mischief was not done, or the punishment would have been greater. I would not be doing my duty if I passed on you a lighter sentence than that of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

RAPE.

Munnoo Abba Soomar, a Bombay Seedee, was charged with having, on the 17th November last, committed rape, with an attempt to commit the offence, and with causing hurt to Halimbai, a Mahomedan girl, about ten years of age. Mr. Slater, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, the prisoner being unrepresented by counsel. The girl, who was living with her mother, a poor woman, in Bhownuggree Moaholla, off Paydhonee, was asked by another woman living in the next room to accompany the accused to a house in Chhas Moaholla to gather and bring some pan leaves, which would be found there in connection with marriage festivities, which were going on there. The accused was a servant employed in a Mahomedan family residing in the locality, and had rented a room of a house, in Chhas Moaholla. The prisoner denied the charge, which, he said, was concocted because he refused to give the girl's mother some money. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on the second and third counts of the charge. His lordship sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

IT is said that "Noble housekeepers need no doors." If you keep open house you should use SAPOLIO. It is a solid, cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents.—H. BATLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

REPUDIATION OF A CHILD MARRIAGE AMONG PARSEES.

IN the case of Sherinbai vs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Musalawalla, now pending in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Broach, the following further evidence was taken under commission before Mr. E. Vander Straaten, Registrar of the Bombay Small Cause Court, on behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. Dinshah, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshah, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan appeared for the defendant.

Dastur Dorab Peshotun Sanjana sworn and examined by Mr. Dinshaw said : I am a B.A., a Fellow of the Bombay University, J. P., and a member of the German Oriental Society and of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. I am also Avesta and Pehvi Fellow of the Sir P. J. Zarthusti Madressa. I am son of one of the High Priests of the Parsees. I have bestowed some time and pains upon the study of the religious texts of the Parsees. I know the nature of the Asirwad ceremony performed in Parsee marriages. From the wording of that ceremony, and from the query that is put to both bride and bridegroom, I say that intelligent consent is required on the part of both parties. The Asirwad ceremony is performed partly in Pazand and partly in the Avesta languages, both of which I know. The question put to both bride and bridegroom during the Asirwad ceremony is as follows : "Do you sincerely consent to this marriage?" The answer required to be given is as follows : "We do consent." The bridegroom answers for both. The bride signifies her consent by bowing in response to the question. The Asirwad ceremony begins with three questions—one addressed to the representatives of the bride, one to the representatives of the bridegroom, and one to the parties. This is followed by monition and sound advice exhorting the bride and bridegroom to be chaste, religious and faithful to the Mazdiasnian law, which is the Zoroastrian law. The third part of the ceremony consists of choice benedictions. After this are recited three extracts from the Avesta contained in Yesna, chapter 53. The whole formula is concluded by the usual prayer, which, called the Tandarusti prayer, is invoking on the couple health, wealth, and prosperity. The Asirwad ceremony is not a modern, but is an ancient ceremony. From my reading of the religious works of the Parsees I consider that after the termination of the fifteen years is the proper age for Parsees, either male or female, to marry. I can refer to authority for this, viz., The Vandidad, chapter 14, para. 15. The Gathas do not refer to a particular age, but from them also I infer that there should be intelligent assent on the part of the parties. A Parsee child should not be invested with the sacred shirt and thread before attaining six years and three months. Such an investiture at an earlier age would be invalid. If a Parsee child were married before investiture with the sacred shirt and thread the marriage would be invalid. A Parsee child not so invested would not be considered a Zoroastrian, for the purpose of marriage for instance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Manecksha : I say that an infant marriage according to my opinion never had any validity whatever for any purpose at all. From what I have heard, formerly infant marriages amongst Parsees were common. I can't say such marriages were not good marriages.

Manchorjee Sheriadjee Baroocha, further cross-examined by Mr. Manecksha, said : Dossibai and Sirinbai were married at the same place and on the same day. They were both married according to the Asirwad ceremony. I am not sure whether the same party acted as guardian for both brides. My father acted as guardian for Sirinbai, and I was a witness to the marriage certificate. My father acted as guardian, not as the head of the family, but because I was not willing to get Sirinbai married, and it was owing to the persistence of my father and mother that Sirinbai was married. I do not know who acted as guardian for the bride on the occasion of Dossibai. I do not remember who the witness to her marriage was. I said before that although I was not willing at first to get Sirinbai married, I after all agreed. It was not that I agreed, but that being helpless I was obliged to remain quiet. I was helpless in the hands of my father and mother. I do not remember who obliged me to become a witness to the marriage. My objection to the marriage was that I did not wish to have a little child, two years old married. What could she understand? I would not have been willing if she were five or six. I would have got her married at 10 or 12, if she had selected and approved of her own husband. Dossibai was 10 years old when she married. She was not 6 or 7. Dossibai did not select her own husband. I selected him, showed him to Dossibai, and she approved of him. I refer to the horoscope, but when entering Sirinbai's age in the plaint I entered it by guess, because Sirinbai was at the time of her marriage at her mother's breast. I stated in my instructions of the plaint that Sirinbai was born on the 20th of September, 1886. I gave that date on referring to the horoscope. I don't remember the year when Sirinbai was married. I am sure there is no mistake in the date of Sirinbai's birth being 20th September, 1886.

Re-examined by Mr. Dinsha—The marriage certificate was not with me when I gave instructions for the plaint. I said in cross-examination that I would have been willing to recommend my daughter to go to the defendant at any time before the suit. I had been satisfied that the defendant was behaving well. I should not have made that recommendation with any hope of acceptance on the part of Sirinbai, as she said that she did not know she had been married. When Sirinbai said she had not been married in the way in which marriages are made in town, she also said she was not given an opportunity of selecting her husband.

Dhunbai, examined by Mr. Dinsha, said : I am the wife of Hormusjee Dinsha. I am a relative of Sirinbai. Her father is my maternal aunt's son. I am also related to the defendant Cursetji. I am 47. I have been living in Bombay 25 years. I was present at the marriage of Dossibai at Broach. Sirinbai was then 2 or 2½ years old. She had not yet been weaned from her mother's breast.

Perozbai, sworn and examined by Mr. Dinshaw, said: I am the mother of the plaintiff. I am 50. I remember going to Broach for the wedding of Dossibai. I don't remember how long ago it was. When I left Bombay for the marriage of Dossibai I had no intention of getting Sirinbai married. Neither I nor my husband were willing that Sirinbai should be married ; but my husband's father and mother insisted. Sirinbai was at my breast when she was married. Both Dossibai and Sirinbai were married on the same day. After the marriage I returned to Bombay ; it may be 5 or 10 days after. I brought Sirinbai back with me. Her husband Cursetjee remained at his father's place in Broach. I next went again to Broach when Sirinbai was 5 years old. I then went with my husband and my brother-in-law to bring my sister-in-law. Sirinbai went with me on this occasion We remained 5 or 6 days at Broach. I did not bring Sirinbai back with me. I left her with my mother. My mother brought her back to Bombay after two or three months as Sirinbai fretted for me. I went again to Broach on the death of my father. I took Sirinbai with me. On this occasion I stayed at Broach for four days, and then returned to Bombay with Sirinbai. After this Sirinbai has never been to Broach. I remember the defendant being sent to our place for the purpose of his education. He was then 11 or 12. He stayed with us 5 or 6 months. He behaved himself badly during that time. He used to make away with a cap or book We had to send him back to Broach. His father and aunt came to fetch him. My husband advised Cursetji's father to send him to the Sewri School, so that he might improve. Cursetji has never since been to my place. I remember the marriage of Cursetji's brother and sister 10 years ago at Broach. Neither Sirinbai nor any member of our family was invited on that occasion, nor were any presents exchanged between our and their family on that occasion. Since the time when Cursetji was sent away by us no relations have been kept up between our family and his. When Cursetji left we put a cypher over his name, that is, we put him in our black-book. When Sirinbai came to years of discretion she used to talk to me and say she was not married. I told her she was married when she was 2 years. She said she knew nothing about being married, and she said she did not accept that child-marriage. We would tell her to go to her husband, but she would not listen to it, saying she would not accept the child-marriage. I don't remember how old she was when we told her to go to her husband's house, but it was at the time of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Callian Towers of Silence. Defendant's father had then come to fetch Dossibai, and I spoke to Sirinbai with a view to send her also. Sirinbai said she was not married. She asked me to go if I was invited.

Cross-examined by Mr. Manecksha.—Sirinbai was married because my father-in-law and mother-in-law insisted. I was present, and the marriage was according to the Asirwad ceremony. At that time little children of other people used to get married. I do not remember whether the sacred shirt and thread were put on Sirinbai when she married, nor whether a *sari* was put on her. She was at my breast. Cursetji was sent to my mother-in-law to be educated. Not to me. She lived with me and was the person in authority. She kept Cursetji here in order that he might be educated as our son-in-law. When he misbehaved himself my husband sent a telegram, but beyond that we did not write or inform his parents. I never considered Cursetji as our son-in-law. I did tell her to go and live with Cursetji. I told her that in the usual way. Since the time she declined I left off asking her. I only asked her once. I do not remember how many years ago I asked Sirinbai to go. Whenever she was asked to go to her father-in-law's place she would cry. It was after Cursetjee left that I told her to go and live with him. I don't remember whether it was one, two, or six years after. I don't remember when Dossibai went to her father-in-law, or when the foundation-stone of the Callian Towers of Silence was laid. When Dossibai went away she had a daughter 3 or 4 years of age and this daughter is now 11 years old. It was therefore 7 or 8 years ago that Dossibai went to her husband. I then asked Sirinbai to go to her husband and she refused. That was the first time Siriubai said she was not married, and would not accept a child-marriage. I was surprised and pained to find a married daughter refusing to go to her husband. I did not take any steps to persuade her or correct her opinions. I told her she was married and ought to go to her husband. She would not listen. I did not write to Cursetji or his parents about it. I did not think it necessary. Cursetji's father is a relative and comes occasionally to us ; but for the purpose of taking away Sirinbai he came only once or twice with Indawalla on both occasions. I said plaintiff was unwilling to go. I did not say anything more. I only remember one occasion on which he came, and I was then unwell.

Mr. Ardaseer Framji Moos, recalled, and upon his former oath examined by Mr. Dinsha said : I remember, in 1860 the Parsee Punchayet convened a meeting of the Parsees of Bombay for the purpose of laying before it a resume of what the Punchayet had done for 5 or 6 years before. Certain abstracts of work done by the Punchayet were then put in from the records of the Punchayet. The papers now shown me (Exhibit W) in this case is an abstract of matrimonial cases decided by the Punchayet put before that meeting. I was present at that meeting. The abscract was read at the meeting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Manecksha.—The meeting said they were satisfied with the work done by the Punchayet. There was no discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of the decisions mentioned in Exhibit W. At the time of this meeting the Punchayet was in a moribund condition.

Re-examined.—Before 1860 and during the period embraced by the abstract the Punchayet was in a vigorous condition. It was on the passing of the Parsee Matrimonial Act that the Punchayet died.

Perozbai's cross-examination continued by Mr. Manecksha : Defendant's father, whenever he came to Bombay since we declined to send my daughter, did not put up at our house. I don't remember when we declined. He never put up at our house after we sent his son back to Broach. On the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Callian Towers of Silence was the only occasion on which Cursetji's father ever visited us after Cursetji had been sent back. I remember the occasion of the *tamasha* on the departure of Lord Ripon. On that occasion Cursetji's father did not come and put up with us. He had put up at Indawalla's house. If my husband says he did, I don't remember it. I am sure we were not invited to the marriage of Cursetji's brother and sister.

Merwanji Sheriadji examined by Mr. Dinshah said : My age is 32. I am a book-keeper in the office of J. H. Latimer and Company. I am plaintiff's cousin. I know defendant by sight. I was born in Broach. I remained there till 1874 and then came to Bombay. I remained here till 1877. I then returned to Broach, where I remained till 1884. In 1884 I returned to Bombay and have lived here since. I remember the occasion of Sirinbai's marriage. I was then 10 or 11. She was about 3. Her parents on the occasion of the marriage remained at Broach, for about a month. I was then living in my own house at Broach opposite to the house of the plaintiff's maternal grandmother. I remember a second visit of Sirinbai to Broach when she was 5 or 6. She came with her mother, and they put up at her grandmother's house. Sirinbai remained on this occasion for about a month at her grandmother's house. Plaintiff's mother had come to Bombay leaving Sirinbai there. I don't remember whether on this occasion Sirinbai ever went to Cursetji's house. Her grandmother brought her back to Bombay. Sirinbai made a third visit to Broach in 1875 when her grandfather died. I was then in Bombay. She went to Broach with both her parents. They all returned in about 10 or 15 days. Since then the plaintiff has not been to Broach to my knowledge. I am on visiting terms with plaintiff's parents. I go there about once a week. If the plaintiff had on other than the three occasions mentioned gone to Broach I should have come to hear of it. I have talked to plaintiff's parents about her marriage first

Mr. Dinshaw : What did they tell you?

Mr. Manecksha objected.

The Witness : That the plaintiff did not like to go to her husband. They gave no reason. I don't remember whether I asked. I have had no conversation with plaintiff herself on the subject. I have seen defendant in plaintiff's house. He was then about 9 or 10. He stayed there for about a year or so. After that he returned to Broach. Since then I have never seen him at plaintiff's house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Manecksha : On the second occasion when Sirinbai was at Broach, judging from Parsee customs, she may have gone to defendant's house. About the time plaintiff married, child-marriages were common in the Mofussil amongst Parsees, and they were looked upon by the families and parties as perfectly good. The community also so looked upon them. It was the custom when a child under 7 married to put on the sacred shirt and thread for the occasion. The same was done on the occasion of plaintiff's marriage. Defendant and his parents are not very poor. The plaintiff's father is in better circumstances. I don't know whether at the time he was not. He was then a carpenter. The position of the plaintiff's and defendant's father at the time of the marriage was the same. That has nothing to do with this suit. The defendant was brought down here by plaintiff's father for his education. I can't say whether he was treated as a son-in-law. I have no reason to think he was not. I don't remember defendant's father ever putting up at plaintiff's father's house after defendant left. I don't remember his doing so when Lord Ripon was leaving India. I was not surprised to hear plaintiff would not go to defendant.

Re-examined by Mr. Dinshaw : being only of ten at the time, I can't say whether the circumstances of the plaintiff's and defendant's fathers were the same at the time of the marriage. I speak from my own knowledge of the custom of putting on the sacred shirt and thread on a child under seven when it is married. I say of my own knowledge that this was done in the case of the plaintiff.

The Commission then adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE KESHARJEE TOOLSEYDAS.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of an opposing creditor, applied for a month's post-ponement of the hearing of the matter on the ground that one of the witnesses, who had been served up-country with a summons, was unable to come down to Bombay at present. Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, opposed the application, stating that the witness Kabu had intimated to his clients her intention to visit Bombay on or about next Sunday. His lordship, after some discussion, granted the application for a postponement.

RE DAYAL KUTCHRA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, with a month's extension of the interim order, which expired that day. The application was granted.

RE-DAYAL RUTTONSEY.

Mr. Manker moved for an extension of the interim order, remarking that the Official Assignee was engaged in collecting outstandings due to the estate, and had filed suits to recover claims due against certain persons, the hearing of which would necessarily take some time. His lordship granted an extension for three months.

RE BABUL BHOGA MAHIMWALLA.

Mr. Manker applied for two months' extension of the interim order on the ground that certain account sales had not yet been received by the Official Assignee from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Messrs. Graham & Co. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—John Fonceca ; Narayen Ramjee ; Shaik Hoosein Shaik Abdool Ali ; Perozshah Hormusjee ; Abdool Rahman ; Matadin Balloo and another ; Babul Crishna and others ; Vasudeo Trimbak Joshi and another ; Vallabhdas Jootha ; and Ahmed Nathoo Memon.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce is as usual brimful of interesting matters connected with the trade of the port during the past year. Well may its members take a pride in having succeeded at last in getting the first sod of the Godra-Ratlam Railway turned. We trust that its efforts for the reduction of a cheaper foreign telegraphic service may be equally crowned with success. Railways and telegraphs have been the principal subjects which engaged the Chamber's attention during the year. The chairman's speech was interesting, especially the concluding portion which referred to the comparative statistics of the volume of exports of raw produce side by side with a fluctuating but rising exchange. It corroborates our own statement, based on a similar principle of comparison made some weeks ago—that other factors than exchange more or less contribute to the greater volume of our export rade. Altogether the year's solid work reflects the highest credit on the management and on the indefatigable secretary.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks :—The annual report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce always presents a record of a good year's work. The report for the past year's working proves that the Chamber has maintained the position and influence which it acquired during the chairmanship of Sir Frank Forbes Adam ; and his successor, the Hon. L. R. W. Forrest, has shown, by his zeal and working capacity, that the mantle of his distinguished predecessor has fallen on no unworthy shoulders. As the production of a body of business men, the report is free from academical disputations on speculative subjects. It is eminently practical as it may well be expected to be; and, what is more, it is eminently sensible. It is through a combination of these qualities that the Bombay Chamber has acquired an ascendency in the Councils of Government in mercantile matters, and it is this circumstance which enabled the chairman to say, at the meeting of the Chamber this week, while referring to the proposal to levy tax on consignments, that it was certainly a tax which would never have been sprung like a mine on the merchants of Bombay, as it was in Calcutta.

The *Gujarat Mitra* states :—The various important subjects, such as the reduction of business-telegram charges, the Merchandise Marks Act, Income Tax on goods consigned to India for sale, abolition of silver plate duties, &c. have been dwelt upon in the report with marked ability and clearness. The chamber deeply regrets the retirement of its past Chairman, Mr. Forbes Adam. But Messrs. Forrest and Marshall are no less formidable for sustaining the enviable reputation of the Bombay Chamber.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

The *Indu Prakash* has it :—It is a most grievous fatality that the moment an earnest worker makes India the special object of his solicitude he should be snatched away prematurely by the cruel hand of death. The late Mr. Henry Fawcett was not long at his assiduous and unbought labours for India before he fell a victim to this destructive fatality. Another victim is now added to the roll. Mr. Charles Bradlaugh consecrated himself to the service of India only a few years ago. He too has been snatched away in the fulness of his powers, and just as he was making himself qualified for Mr. Fawcett's succession by unremitting industry and watchful care. The pain of the loss is all the more deepened by the reflection that perhaps the loss is due to the very labours which were the basis of our hopes and Mr. Bradlaugh's title to our gratitude.

The *Subodha Patrika* discourses :—Mr. Bradlaugh's death is none the less to be keenly regretted because his massive powers and sterling honesty had enabled him to rise above the early influences of secularism and live down the prejudices resulting therefrom, and he was ripe for high public office. It was his free thought which, however, brushed away the oath difficulty in entering parliament, and the way thus opened might well help an Indian who was not a Christian.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks :—Charles Bradlaugh was indeed the ideal hero of which the poet sings in his Psalm of Life. Born of indomitable courage, inured by struggles to dogged perseverance, taught to place a deep and abiding faith in the virtues of self-reliance and to achieve success in the cause of right and truth, he was indeed a hero in every sense of the term in the world's great field of battle. It is the loss of men of his stern stuff and lion courage that has made the name of Englishmen respected on the globe and raised England to her present proud pinnacle of fame and power among the mighty nations of the earth. The so valuable a public life, a life which was daily growing more valuable to his country and to the interests to which he had solely dedicated of English manhood is indeed a loss not only to his country, but to humanity at large ; for it must be remembered that Mr. Bradlaugh's sympathies were catholic and always available to the cause of the prince and the peasant of every land. He firmly pleaded it with unflinching justice and unbending impartiality. India weeps and mourns.

Says the *Rast Goftar*.—India is deeply sorry for the death of Mr. Bradlaugh. It is no small tribute to his moral nature as well as his intellectual powers, that, although he ran counter to some of the most cherished beliefs of man,—call them prejudices or superstitions, if you like,—he outlived all the fierce opposition and bitter revilement which he had to encounter in his path. He had his own views about God and religion, but he faced his convictions and stood by them and proclaimed them like a man. He was misunderstood at first and reviled. But as the world came to know the man, his singleness of purpose, his love of truth and justice, his gentleness of spirit that was quickly touched by a wrong, and the fearlessness with which he sought to remedy the wrong,—when the world came to know all this, it admired him on knowing what he really was, and repeated for misjudging him by what he appeared to be.

The *Gujarat Mitra* says :—In the untimely death of Charles Bradlaugh India loses, when she could ill afford to lose, a beloved friend and a fearless champion. Advocacy of Indian interests in Parliament seems to be haunted by a fatality quite inexplicable The mantle of Bright and Fawcett had fallen upon worthy shoulders ; and Death removes, humanly speaking, too soon the inheritor of those renowned and to us, beloved names from the sphere of Indian politics, at a time when the British nation was being roused to see and study what Indian politics meant.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

The *Indu Prakash* hears :—There are brisk rumours going about the town that the party opposing the Age Bill in Bombay is busy organizing a public meeting to protest against it. Before our friends on the other side take the fatal step, let us call upon them to pause and to consider soberly the gravity of the step they are taking. We make this appeal not to the unthinking multitude who have either no capacity to understand right from wrong, or who, by force of habit and tradition, are irrevocably wedded to the old ways of thinking and honestly believe that the rule of the Shastras is too inexorable to be set aside, although we are not without hope that even they, if the issue is properly laid before them, will acquiesce in the rightness of the principle of the Bill. But it is our educated countrymen, educated we mean in the modern sense, that we earnestly ask to calmly weigh with themselves what it is that the Bill truly purports to do, and the meaning of their own opposition. We need hardly remind them, there is a great responsibility attaching to their action in the present instance, and that the consequences of their acts in reference to the Bill will be far-reaching.

Says the *Subodha Patrika*:—The Age Bill has sorely tested both the mental and moral fibre and resources of the opposition which, in obedience more to the call of a supposed patriotism, than of reason is being raised in certain sections of the Hindu public. Before and up to the time the measure was announced by Government, the opponents to all social change used to declare that it would be perfectly innocuous to raise the age from 10 to 12 years, that the law if enacted would be a dead letter. An know that the measure has been actually taken up by the Government, these very publicists, both near and remote are found to prophesy grave dangers from it to hind husbands and their families in this world and even serious consequences to their departed ancestors in the next.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* discourses :—It is just at such times that wise men look to Western India for sobriety of judgment and solution of the burning problem of the hour. It was Bombay which had the honour of keeping her head cool and her political courage firm as the adamantine rock during the troublous period when the fever of the Ilbert Bill agitation consumed and devoured the Anti-Ilbertites and the Solemn League and Covenant of Anglo-Indian Defiance. Bombay poured oil over the troubled waters and taught a lesson in sobriety, which is now considered to be historical. And it seems that Bombay may once more achieve the honour of coming to the rescue of Cal

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FOR SALE.—Owner going Home, BAY MARE, by Ram-o-Shaster, out of C. B. Dam, good looking, fast, gentle, clever, sound, rising 5: excellent trotter. Used as lady's hack by present owner. Rs. 600. Apply "J. F. M.," care of Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BAPHAWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most a blessing. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. I. B. Baphawala Dalar, Bombay. May also be had at Sewree and Co., Philips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BOXER'S PERSHAW, Opposite Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for traveling in INDIA or presenting Goods, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Meadows Street, Bombay.

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LESSONS are given in Russian, French, and German by Mons Henri. C. SOHN, P.C.T.T.L. Good accent is guaranteed. Pupils are attended at their own residences. For particulars apply to "BONAPARTE," care of this Office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c. Apply "P." care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription 8s. 17 per year including postage.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

BY J. K. STARLEY & Co., OF COVENTRY.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above Machines has just been unpacked by

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

For strength, elegance, and lightness they are unrivalled.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO INTENDING BUYERS ONLY.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN ATTENDING the DANCE at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on the 5th instant, are requested to drive in by the Lower Gate. Their Carriages will be parked outside the Upper Gate and will leave by the Lower Gate.

To facilitate departure, Gentlemen are advised to bring with them one man, besides the Coachman, who will be able to fetch their Carriages at once.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th February, 1891.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

IN WOOD OR IRON WITH BEST DOUBLE WOVEN.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and Durable, and a Splendid Bed for Sanitaries

A fresh Supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index."

"To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay
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Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF WATCHES, JEWELLERY CLOCKS, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esqr, Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the estate and effects of Mr. E. I. Brandon, an insolvent, who lately carried on business under the name and firm of Brandon and Co. Watchmakers and Jewellers, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th February, 1891, at 1-30 p.m., at the Esplanade Road, near the National Banks Building, the valuable stock-in trade consisting of gold and silver watches, clocks, timepieces card cases, gold and silver jewellery, wedding and birthday presentation articles, rings, lockets, chains bangles, plated-ware, show cases, office table, chairs, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 5th February 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY GOODS, MANUFACTURED BY THE WESTERN INDIA MILL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned grey goods manufactured by the Western India Mill by order of Mr. Kirsondas Hurgovundas and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned purchasers.

On account and at the risk of Essa Thaver—
50 bales grey shirtings
On account and at the risk of Lacka Canjee—
24 bales grey shirtings

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases Turkey red shirtings
2 " do. Cambrics
2 " furniture prints,
3 " Cashmere and Melton cloth,
2 " colored cotton flannel
2 " colored sarries
1 " kakee dress brocade.
10 " White Mulls and nansooks.
5 bales green shirtings.
5 " grey dhooties.
6 " grey shirtings.

On account and at the risk of Dhurumsi Purshotum—
230 kegs red lead salamander Brand 50 per cent.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Peninsular—M.A.—12 cases S. W. D. varnish.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bunder on account of the concerned :—

One "A" Type Indian State Railway Locomotive Engine Metre Guage.
One "Fairlie" Patent Locomotive Engine Metre Guage.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

On TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs MENESSE and Co. will under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper General, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks.

Large quantities of unappropriated provisions, water proof caps, coats, havresacks, &c, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 5, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.

ALTHOUGH yesterday's advices by wire make Consols in London unaltered at 97⅞, there was apparently less ease in the Money Market, the rates of discount outside the Bank of England having been advanced ¼ per cent., say to 2⅜ per cent., on short London Bills, and to 2¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109½. There was a rise of ⅛d. per oz., in the price of Bar Silver, at 46⅜d. and Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in each denomination, at £78⅝ and £81⅛, respectively ; but in New York there was no change in the value of the metal, at 102½ cents, and Exchange was unaltered at 4·87 dollars. The London buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 5½d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton lower at £60. Coal Freight to Bombay to Cardiff is still quoted at 12s. per ton. Paris quotations come unchanged both for Rentes and Exchange on London.

The Linseed Market had become dull, and Bombay Seed was 3d. per quarter lower, both ready and to arrive, at 42s. 3d. and 42s., respectively, ex quay. No. 1 Soft White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool was unaltered at 7s. 8d. per cental ; but White Delhi was ½d. per cental lower, at 7s. 5d. ex-quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed easier last evening, Surats quiet, and Arrivals dull ; the day's Sales having reached the small total of 5,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. The price of spot Mid-American, however, remained at 5d. per lb. and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value ; but Arrivals were 1-16d. lower for Feb. and Feb.-March deliveries, 3-64d. for March April, and 1-32d. in the more distant positions. The day's Imports were 42,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was flat, and a further decline of ⅛d. is reported in 7lbs., 8½ lbs., and 45 in 9lbs. Grey Shirtings, and 5½ lbs. Modapollams.

Quotations for Cotton in New York come unaltered, at 9¼ cents, for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 9·21 cents for Futures for May. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 27,000 bales ; and the Arrivals from the beginning of the season now give the following comparison with those of the two preceding ones :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts	27,000	34,000	27,000
Three days' do.	92,000	80,000	64,000
Since 1st Sept. 90	5,311,000	5,011,000	4,510,000

There was some return of activity in our local Cotton Market to-day, and some 5,825 bales of ready new stuff changed hands. Of these, the Mills took 4,075 bales, of which 2,000 were Julgaum, at Rs. 163, the balance being made up of 850 Khangaum, at Rs. 175-8 ; 400 Oojein, at Rs. 159-9¼ ; 250 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 153-4 ; 200 Pachora, at Rs. 156-7 ; 200 Nugger, at Rs. 179 ; 150 Cutch, at Rs. 160 ; and 25 Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 184 ; and Exporters are reported to have bought 1,750 bales, made up of 800 Julgaum, at Rs. 162-73 ; 350 Bengals, at Rs. 150-66 ; 200 Oomras, at Rs. 163-70 ; 200 Oojein Ginned, at Rs. 184 ; and 200 Hinganghat, at Rs. 188 per candy. The Market closed steady, but with prices on the previous level.

The Wheat and Seed Markets have both been quiet in tone to-day, with only a small business passing ; but prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	7,625 bales.
Wheat.....	16,133 cwt.
Linseed	5,787 "
Rapeseed	1,442 "
Gingelly.....	6,851 "
Ground nuts	12,976 "

FREIGHTS are steady ; and some business has been done to-day for Dunkirk, for February shipment, at 22s. per ton. The Hall Line has booked cargo, for April shipment, at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling this morning at 1s. 5 15-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 6 3-16d. for Credits ; but, early in the afternoon rates hardened, Calcutta news having helped this market, and 1s. 6d. became the Demand rate. Very little business has been transpired on any line, as usual on Council Bill day ; but the market closed steady, though quiet, at the following ready rates ; at 1s. 6 1-16 for March delivery ; and Credits at 1s. 6½ for February, and 1s. 6⅜ for March.

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 6 to 1s. 5 15-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic...1s. 5⅞d. "
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 6 1-16d. to ⅛d. "
Credits do. ...1s. 6⅛d. "
Francs do. ...1.92. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong with an upward tendency, and a material advance in the price of Fours has been established. The cash rate was at one time quoted at 105½ to 5-16 ; but at closing it had receded to 105 3-16 ; while there have been buyers for the March account at 105 1-16, which was the final rate in that position. 107¼ to ⅜ is the nominal rate for the other denomination.

SHARES have been a very quiet market, but prices generally are steady at our quotations on all lines, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 932½.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah 4
The Manchester Market has been flat.
7lbs. Shirtings..... 5-3.
8½lbs. " ..... 6-4½.
40lbs. Mule Twist ..... 0-0½.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.. 1s 5⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 97⅜
8 per cent. French Rentes 95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 78½.
4½ per cent. " ..... 81½.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 109½
Bar Silver 46½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Britannia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here from Bombay or Karachi via Marseilles this morning.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India left here this morning.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 3.

10 p.m. ... ... 66·1

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

6 a.m... ... ... 61·5
10 a.m... ... ... 69·9
2 p.m... ... ... 76·1
4 p.m... ... ... 75·3

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th February, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	4	10 p.m.	12	9
Teheran	4	1	3 p.m.	...	36
Suez	4	2	45 p.m.	...	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m. on 4th February, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	21	...	2
" Kurrachee ...	...	17	...	2
" Madras	4	10	...	2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHCROFT—January 27, at Ujwar, the wife of the Rev Francis Ashcroft, of a daughter.
BROUNGER—January 27, at Amritsar, Punjab, the wife of S G Brounger, of a son (still-born).
BROWN—January 21, at 7, Clarendon Crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of J Cromwelin Brown, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
EARLE—January 29, at Darjeeling, the wife of Archdale Earle, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1891.

THE Native Passenger Ships Commission have completed their inquiry in Bombay, and have returned to Calcutta, where, it is understood, they will prepare their report. The proceedings in Bombay have been sufficiently protracted, and the evidence given has been on the whole as representative as it could conveniently be. It might have been well, perhaps, if a larger number of witnesses had been forthcoming from the class directly affected by the inquiry—the native passengers themselves. But they belong to precisely the class that it is often most difficult to induce to come forward, and give evidence in an unrestrained and coherent way. Two of this category, however, were examined this week, and their evidence, whatever it may prove to be worth, will claim a prominent place in the record of the inquiry. Both witnesses were as liberal in complaints as in suggestions. They concurred in making a serious complaint against the overcrowding of the Bombay coasting steamers, though their allegations were too general to make it appear whether or not the limitations laid down in the Act of 1887 have been overstepped. These, it may be explained, stipulate the provision of six superficial feet of deck space between decks and four feet on the upper deck for each passenger upon "short voyages"—that is to say voyages not extending beyond five days—and of nine superficial feet between decks for each passenger on long voyages, that is, upon voyages exceeding five days' duration. No specific proof of overcrowding was given, though one of the witnesses stated that he had heard the officers who came on board to count the passengers complain to the Captain that there were too many. "Indescribably overcrowded"—the expression which this witness used—may mean much or little ; it would have been well, however, if fuller evidence had been given on that point. The sufficiency of the space stipulated for in the Act, however, does not appear to have been seriously questioned, and though we do not wish to anticipate the decisions of the Commission on any point, we should be surprised if they were to recommend any large change in the Act in that respect. The evidence given by passengers related exclusively to their experience of what we know as Shepherd's steamer—a local institution which in regard to the dimensions of the services it renders to the public is an important and as indispensable as a railway. Our own columns have from time to time shown that the working of this line is not free from criticisms, though we have more than once had occasion to indicate the enormous public service which it renders at very small cost. The presence of this Commission in Bombay has given those who travel by these steamers an opportunity of stating freely all that is to be said in complaint against them, and this is summed up in the evidence of two witnesses before the Commission, and in statements made at a meeting at the rooms of the Piece Goods Association a few days ago. Few complaints have been raised, the causes of which could not be removed without difficulty. Hindus who complain that the water that is supplied is exclusively in the care of Mahomedans, and that for caste reasons they cannot drink it, are met either with a denial or with an assurance that water in abundance will be supplied them. Liberality in this matter, it may be observed by the way, is severely discouraged by the rules of the Port Trust, by which steamship owners have to pay largely in excess of Municipal rates, though Mr. Acworth, who gave important evidence on some of the points of enquiry, was much too wary a witness to say what he thought of the rules. The length of time which is given to passengers for embarkation and debarkation at the coast ports was the subject of complaints by some of the witnesses ; but Mr. Shepherd pointed out the uselessness of making hard and fast rules on the subject, and no real grievance has been established on that score. The most substantive grievance, as it seems to us, is that which has been put forward on behalf of the very limited number of passengers who pay for superior accommodation on these steamers, and do not get it. The first-class passenger, who pays ten rupees for his fare in the belief that he has thereby purchased seclusion and comfort for himself, has a hard time of it if the steamer is at all crowded. If he is a European we learn that there is at all events one place in the world where the ruling race is worse treated than the ruled. He may have to pay ten rupees for accommodation which the native can get for one, and, as recent correspondence in our columns has shown, there is no redress for him. There is of course another side to the story. It is quite possible that the European, remembering that he has paid ten rupees for a journey for which his favoured native-fellow passenger has paid only one, does not forget to take out his money's worth in deck-space. However this may be, the managers of the line will show a remarkable perseverance in the maintenance of an anomaly if they continue to act on the principle that though a passenger may pay first or second class fare, it is quite uncertain if he will get the seclusion and the protection from overcrowding which ought to be included in first and second class accommodation. An answer, we submit, should be given to the native witness who told the Commission that he always paid second class fare, but did not know what he was entitled to. On some of the more important points of the enquiry there was a difference of opinion which the Commission will no doubt do their best to reconcile. Dr. MacCartie, who is in a position to speak with authority, thinks that the native passengers need as much space as a European, though most of the other witnesses who spoke upon that point took the contrary view. The real question that has to be determined, however, is whether the rules for deck space laid down in the Act are sufficient for native passengers, with whom, the evidence shows, it is customary to sleep on deck, no matter whether they are poor or well-to-do. There was a certain divergence of opinion as to the duration which should distinguish a long voyage from a short one. One witness would extend a short voyage to eight days ; another suggested three : the majority, however, favoured the retention of the present limit of five days. On the whole the line of steamers which carries the bulk of the coast passenger traffic has come well out of the inquiry. No serious defects have been shown to exist in the sanitary arrangements of the steamers, though there is reason to believe that arrangements in this respect are capable of improvement. The fact that no epidemic has ever broken out on board, and that Dr. MacCartie is able to say that he had not heard of any case in which the health of the passengers had suffered while the Act had been in operation, is as good practical evidence to the sanitary condition of the steamers as we need ask for. Doubtless there is discomfort in the midst of these crowds of people huddled 'tween decks in narrow compass. No one who has travelled to Goa, and gone down below to make acquaintance with his fellow-passengers, could doubt that. But this is a relative question, after all, and we may sometimes waste our sympathy by applying one standard of comfort to the condition of people whose life conforms to a much lower one. A large proportion of the passengers on a crowded Shepherd's steamer are in no greater discomfort than they would be at home ; they are certainly better off in every way than they would be if they were on a long railway journey. It would be easy enough to prove that the railway companies might reduce the hardness of a third class carriage seat, and that for two pies a mile they might give the third class passenger a little more room to move in. But Shepherd's steamers carry the public at a much lower rate than the railways, as is shown by the fact mentioned by Mr. Acworth the other day that people in the Satara and Belgaum Districts will walk a hundred miles to the coast to travel by one of these steamers, because they cannot afford to travel by the railway. The solitary witness who expressed his opinion that the native public would pay more if more room were given them on these steamers forgets the condition of the people whom these steamers carry. The inhabitants of the Konkan, at all events, would feel the addition of every single anna to the cost of the journey, and any attempt to increase the available space for passengers, so far as it necessitated an increase in the fares, would impose a hardship upon the people in whose interest it was offered. The immense service which these steamers are doing to the public at a cost little more than nominal may well be set off against any shortcomings which the inquiry has revealed, and it is to be hoped that no well-meant endeavours to arrive at an ideal perfection in the provision for the carrying of native passengers will hinder a service which has done so much for public convenience.

THINGS must be pretty bad in Madras when one of its leading organs expresses a pious hope that the distinguished Russian tourists should give the go-by to that city and embark by preference in Bombay for Ceylon so that they may carry away with them favourable impressions of India. This hope will not be realised, as our readers may see by referring to another column ; but the wish is none the less significant on that account. It is candidly admitted that the outward and visible appearance of the Southern Presidency City is going from bad to worse and provokes unfavourable comparisons. This is very sad and if the falling-off in externals were the sign and evidence of internal decay we might believe the case to be hopeless. It is therefore with feelings of relief that we find that there is a scape-goat, and indeed two scape-goats, upon whom the blame may be laid. The Municipal authorities cannot be aroused even by scathing leading articles to a sense of their responsibilities, and it is held to be a mere waste of time to address to that body further remonstance. So much for the Madras Corporation. The Government is too much attached to Ootacamund to take the pride in the Presidency capital which was felt before the exodus. In all parts of the city, and in the chief throughfares, no less than in the retired quarters, evidences of neglect are apparent ; the absence of the master is shown in the weed-and-jungle-skirted streets, the unpainted lamp posts, the general untidiness, dilapidation, and decay. Not only the principle of local self-government but the credit of the British name is brought into contempt by this state of things, and Lord Wenlock is besought to play the part of the new broom and put all to rights. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff will be consoled in his distant exile by reading that his example is held up to the new Governor as one well worthy of imitation. What the former Governor did for the beautiful and health-giving Marina, Lord Wenlock is urged to accomplish for the whole city. No doubt a great deal can be done by a vigorous and active Governor who spares neither himself nor his subordinates, and we can well understand that if "a man of the type of Sir Richard Temple" got a free hand in Madras he would soon change the whole aspect of that city. Still making all allowances for local incompetence and governmental neglect, the whole case is not stated when the decadence of Madras is set down to administrative shortcomings. The city occupies a site that nature never intended should be occupied by a capital. There is no harbour, no bay, no navigable river, no fertile soil in the vicinity ; all the conditions which are essential to the healthy growth of a large town are conspicuously absent. The town and its suburbs straggle for nine miles along a low-lying and unprotected shore line, to which access can only be obtained from the sea by braving the dangers of the surf ; the coast is periodically swept by cyclones which are destructive to shipping and have well-nigh defeated the efforts made to construct, at vast outlay a breakwater which even if completed would only give shelter for some thirteen ships. Considering these drawbacks, the fact that Madras has a trade inward and outward amounting to ten crores annually is creditable and satisfactory. The Municipality has to deal with an area of twenty-seven square miles, extending inland some three and-a-half miles. The tract of country—for Madras is truly *rus in urbe*—the sandy soil to be drained is nearly level, the average height above the sea being only twenty-seven feet—not much seeing that when passengers disembark from the steamers into the native boats they have to undergo the ordeal of a twenty-five feet rise and fall on the waves which are to waft them to the shore. The difficulty of sewering and cleansing a not very wealthy city covering so unmanageable an area is, it must be admitted, considerable. The population is stationary if not retrogressing ; the number will probably be found by the census-takers to be now rather less than four hundred thousand. The inhabited houses have decreased from 52,000 in 1871 to 48,000 in 1881 ; little or no building goes on and the large and stately old residences are experiencing the usual result of age and want of repair. Many fine public buildings scarcely compensate for the absence of handsome streets. Madras is certainly not one of the show places of India. It has no local manufactures and there is little enterprise to compensate for the drawbacks with which a city built by accident on a site so unpromising has to contend. The climate is more hot and much more relaxing than that of Bombay, though the rainfall is considerably less. The public health is not nearly so good as that enjoyed by the inhabitants of this city, the death-rate averaging forty per thousand as compared with twenty-two. Adverse conditions tell heavily against Madras. But a city which in spite of an unfavourable situation has a trade of ten crores and supports a population of four hundred thousand, though no longer basking in the sunshine of official favour, has established its right to exist. The claims of Madras on the local government for a helping hand should be listened to with sympathy by Lord Wenlock.

THE despair of the Silver party in America of passing a Free Coinage Bill in this Congress does not imply that no silver legislation will be carried before next December, when the House of Representatives elected in November last will meet. The Currency Committee of the House is now in possession of the Bill drafted by the Republican Caucus of the Senate, *plus* Senator Vest's free coinage provisions, and *minus* all the cautious limitations which the Caucus had inserted in order to guard against the ultimate rejection of the Bill on the President's veto. A Congressman not yet known to fame, who seems anxious that Congress shall "do something for silver" before the present House of Representatives come to an end in March, is going to move that the House take the Bill into consideration, presumably in "Committee of the whole" as it is called, on this day week, and that it shall deal with the Bill *de die in diem* until it has been disposed of. Even if this failed, the possibilities of legislation this year would not be exhausted with the termination of the existence of the present House. The President has power to convoke the newly-elected House of Representatives in extraordinary session any time after its predecessor has ceased to exist. This course would, however, be so far unusual that it has been resorted to only ten times since the Federal Government began, and Mr. Bryce mentions that it has so often brought ill luck to the summoning President that a sort of superstition has grown up against it. Without looking as far ahead as that, therefore, there are still chances of legislation before the new House assembles in the ordinary way, and it is just possible that those who have been over-zealous in their devotion to the silver interest will see the advantage of accepting a measure short of free coinage which shall substantially increase the purchases of silver on Treasury account. The eleventh hour is always the hour of compromise, and the lobbies at Washington are still wide.

IT has been rumoured for some time that after the close of the present season the troopers will be no more known to Bombay harbour, and that Karachi is to be the landing and embarking station for India. But we are glad to learn that the statement is, to say the least, premature, the matter not yet being settled. The question was first brought up last season, and Karachi harbour having been inspected was reported to be quite suitable for trooping purposes. There are, however, many other considerations to be taken into account besides the suitability or otherwise of the Karachi harbour. Such an increase of strength and arrangements in the Commissariat Department would be necessary that it is doubted if it will not be cheaper to let things remain as they are. Economy therefore is the point which, we are told, is now occupying the attention of the authorities. Without doubt in time of emergency Karachi as a landing place would be invaluable. Troops could reach the frontier in a couple of days less time than by the Bombay route. But for ordinary purposes in time of peace the advantages of Bombay cannot be gainsaid. The facilities for embarking and disembarking, for docking and repairs, are so great, and the central situation of Bombay renders it so pre-eminently superior for distributing troops to all parts of the country, that we can but imagine, if any change at all be decided upon, that it will not be carried out in the near future, and if Karachi be used as a landing station at all, it will be for the north-west frontier troops only, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay being served precisely as they are to-day.

ACCOUNTS that have reached us from the works on the East Coast Railway indicate somewhat slow progress. Rates have been cut down so low that work is going on in a very languid way, and already we hear of contractors who have come to the end of their tether before the hard work which pays least has been touched. Although local labour is abundant—for the country teems with population—coolies have not been attracted to the works in any considerable numbers, and skilled labour is scarce, while rates are too low to allow of its being brought from a distance. In some cases rates have been raised and the quality of the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. BRADLAUGH'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

The funeral of Mr. Bradlaugh took place at Woking Cemetery yesterday, and was very largely attended.

Amongst those present were delegates from the workmen of the principal towns in England, besides Mr. John Morley, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Burt, and other members of the House of Commons.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

A general meeting of the Manchester Ship Canal Company was held at Manchester yesterday, at which the chairman announced that, owing to bad weather injuring the works, and to disagreements with the contractors, the report was less favourable than was expected, and it would be necessary to raise additional capital of seventeen millions sterling.

THE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

In the House of Commons last night a debate took place on a motion brought forward by the Right Hon. E. Marjoribanks for an enquiry into the reported defects of the Magazine Rifle.

Mr. Stanhope said that the rifle was the best obtainable, and he hoped shortly to furnish smokeless powder cartridges for it.

The motion on a division was rejected.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON; FEB. 3.

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. McCreary introduced a Resolution fixing the 12th inst. for the discussion on the Silver Bill, and to continue the same from day to day.

THE IRISH PARTY.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

Varying reports are afloat concerning an agreement having been arrived at between the Irish and the Liberal leaders but nothing is certain.

It is believed that the Irish members have not yet agreed among themselves as to the course they will pursue.

THE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

The *Times*, in discussing the debate that took place in the Commons last night on the motion of Mr. Majoribanks, denounces the apathy of the Commons in view of the profound importance o the Magazine Rifle question and condemns Mr. Stanhope's official optimism.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

Sir Frederick Abel has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

The Manchester Ship Canal Company only r quire an additional capital of £1,700,000 and not seventeen millions as was erroneously stated in the first telegram on the subject.

AMALGAMATION OF THE THREE STAFF CORPS.

A Royal Warrant has been gazetted uniting the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Staff Corps into one Corps to be entitled the Indian Staff Corps.

THE MIRANZAI FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 4.

Bad weather has stopped the further progress of the Miranzai Field Force.

THE VACANCY IN THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

Mr. J. L. Mackay, President of the Calcutt Chamber of Commerce, succeeds Sir Alexande Wilson as additional Member of the Legislativ Council; Mr. H. B. Turner is leaving for England shortly, being unable to accept the post.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

An extension of seven months' extraordinary leav without pay has been granted to Mr. J. F Marsden, Chief Presidency Magistrate Calcutta.

Mr. E. F. Johnstone, Chief Engineer, Assam arrives in Calcutta to take up the post of Chief Engineer, Bengal, next week, in place of Mr. E. J. Martin.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

The troops for the Black Mountain Expedition begin moving on the 15th instant.

The 4th Sikhs will arrive at Darban on the 19th: the No. 4 Company Sappers and a Squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers on the 22nd; the Mountain Batteries, on the 25th; the Welsh Fusiliers, Second Battalion 5th Gurkhas, on the 27th; Dogras and Khyber Rifles on the 26th; the 11th Bengal Infantry and Guides Infantry on the 27th, when a concentration of troops for the river column and the Filli Spur will be complete. One squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers, half of the Derajat Mountain Battery, the 28th Punjab Infantry forming the Oghi Column will reach their destination on the 26th instant. No. 1 British Mountain Battery and three guns march for Abbotabad on the 19th instant.

LORD WENLOCK ON ENGINEERING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 4.

Presiding at the distribution of prizes at the College of Engineering H. E. the Governor made his first public speech. He said everybody was now aware of the increasing importance of the science of engineering, and everybody must recognize of what extraordinary importance to the convenience of our daily life the labours of that important body in this country was. He had seen some of the greatest engineering works of the present day, and heard with great satisfaction the report just read. Replying to the remarks about finding employment for the men trained in that college he announced that Government had decided to guarantee three more appointments for such men. Later on in his interesting speech the Governor alluded to the prizes given by Sir Madhava Rao. It was with the greatest sorrow he learned that one of India's most distinguished statesmen, and one of the most illustrious men embraced in her history, was at present lying in a serious condition.

ARABS AT TUTICORIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 4.

The Arabs at Tuticorin number 2,500. They are divers, who have arrived here hoping to get employment at the Ceylon pearl fishery, but the Ceylon Government has refused to employ them. They have given no trouble.

THE LATE MR. BRADLAUGH.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

GADAG, FEB. 4.

Under the presidency of Mr. Devidas Savakar, last evening, a public meeting was held, at the Native General Library, with reference to the death of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh. The substantial services which he in his short but brilliant career of public usefulness has rendered and the great good that was expected from him to India as well as to England were dwelt upon. Expression was given to the deep sorrow felt at his premature death, and also of local gratitude for the good he did for India.

MADRAS, FEB. 4.

The Congress Committee here has resolved to call a public meeting on Monday to consider what steps be taken to communicate to Mr. Bradlaugh's daughters and the electors of Northampton the sympathy felt with each.

PROTEST AGAINST SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

COIMBATORE, FEB. 4.

The Palghat Vydik Mahajana held a meeting on 2nd February at Trichur to protest against Sir Andrew Scoble's Bill; and telegraphed to the Indian Government on the unjust attack on religio-social observance.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

More than fifty leading doctors, graduates of the Medical College, condemn the Protected Age Bill, and unanimously declare having never seen or heard any case of cruelty by Hindu husbands to tender-aged wives.

H. I. H. THE CZAREWITCH AND THE GRAND DUKE GEORGE OF RUSSIA.

YESTERDAY afternoon H. I. H. the Grand Duke George who has been for some weeks past on board H. I. M.'s war vessel the Azova, suffering from an attack of malarious fever, proceeded on his homeward voyage on board the Kawa Lob, another vessel of the Russian Squadron.

On the voyage out his Imperial Highness when off Gibraltar caught a cold, which developed into malarious fever, and he was consequently unable to accompany H. I. H. the Czarewitch and Prince George of Greece on the tour through northern India and on the visit to Calcutta. Happily he was able to make occasional visits in strict incognito to different points of interest in Bombay and its vicinity. As the fever proved persistent it was decided that the Prince should return at once to Europe. A few days since the Czarewitch, accompanied by Prince George of Greece came to Bombay incognito and immediately proceeded on board the Azova where he passed the interval with his brother.

Last evening the Czarewitch and Prince George of Greece, when his Imperial brother had left the harbour, came on shore, and after dinner proceeded to the Victoria Terminus where a special train was in waiting to take the Imperial party to Madras. On Friday morning they will arrive in that city where two days will be spent. Hence they will proceed on a tour through the South of India, visiting Tanjore and Travancore. On the 12th inst. the illustrious tourists will leave Tuticorin for Ceylon, where a week will be pleasantly passed. Thence eastward on a long voyage, visiting Siam, Java, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japan, before proceeding to Vladevostock. Nineteen days will be passed on the river Amoor in a steamer; thence home through Siberia, the river journey covering some two thousand five hundred kilometres and the Siberian over eight thousand kilometres. The Czarewitch and his companions will arrive in St. Petersburg in August next.

So far the tour through India has given great pleasure to his Royal Highness and his companions who have enjoyed it immensely.

Sir Mackenzie Wallace arrived in Bombay yesterday to rejoin the Imperial party and accompany the Czarewitch to Madras and through Southern India. Mr. Harding and Mr. Newnham are also of the party.

Mr. Lee Warner accompanied his Imperial Highness and Prince George to the Victoria Terminus.

Their Imperial Highnesses and Prince George of Greece observed a strict incognito while in Bombay. The Imperial flag was not displayed on board the Azova, and by their own desire no official notice was taken of their presence. The Bombay press also maintained a courteous reticence on the subject.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

LAST year, through the kindness of Major Daniell the then Commandant of the Governor's Body Guard, the Light Horse had the advantage of drilling on several occasions with that smart body of cavalry, and it is no small satisfaction to the members of the corps that Major Daniell's successor, Captain Gott, has this season given them the same opportunity. The drill on the general parade-ground yesterday morning was the first squadron drill that the Light Horse have had this season, and it was an advantage to them, therefore, that so much of the work was done at a walk. Though a good percentage of the horses came in the latest batch of walers, their behaviour on parade was unexceptionable. The movements were done in squadrons and divisions, the volunteer squadron being under Captain Little, with Lieutenant Cuffe leading the first division and Lieutenant Moir the second. The drill lasted about an hour and a half, and a most instructive morning was spent. The next combined parade will be next Thursday morning, when it is hoped there will be a full muster. The Light Horse go into camp for a fortnight at Santa Cruz on Saturday, the 28th instant.

An interesting story of enterprise in fruit culture is that told of Mr. Lawry, of St. Mellion, Saltash. When visiting London in the year of the Exhibition of 1862, he was struck with the prices commanded by strawberries in Covent Garden, and he sent for some of the produce of his father's small garden in Cornwall. The fruit was ignorantly packed, and arrived in an unsaleable condition; but Mr. Lawry, instead of being disheartened by this unfortunate experiment, set himself the task of surmounting difficulties, and soon had the satisfaction of having the earliest fruit and the highest prices in the markets of London, Manchester Liverpool, Edinburgh, Cardiff, and other towns. Mr. Lawry planted all the land he could get with strawberries, and soon his grand difficulty was to get enough "punnets," or little baskets, in which to pack his fruit. His requirements led to the adaptation of machinery in Plymouth for preparing the wood of which the punnets are made. Besides in this way starting a Plymouth trade in punnets, Mr. Lawry has created a local industry in this species of basket-making at the village of Boetheric, near his farm. When portions of Mr. Lawry's land get "sick of strawberries" he changes the crop to cherries, plums, apples, and other fruit-trees. As many as 3,000 punnets of strawberries have been gathered and sent off from Mr. Lawry's acres in a single day. He took the first of the small farm prizes in the Royal Agricultural Society's farm prize competition.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

JAN. 14.

"GIVE a dog a bad name, and you may as well hang him." It is singular, nevertheless, to reflect that people to whom the most atrociously bad names have been given have contrived to live on, unhanged, for many years—not to say centuries. Let us take, for example, the people of Great Britain. Napoleon I. called us, in a polite leading article in the *Moniteur*, "a nation of shopkeepers"—"*une nation boutiquiere*." The Anglophobic French press, under Louis Philippe, dubbed us "Perfidious Albion." Well, we have survived both these ostensibly crushing epithets. This week the Washington *Press*, the organ of tall-talking Mr. Secretary Blaine, brands England as "the international bully of the world." A fine phrase, but slightly ungrammatical, I take it. How can one be an "international bully?"

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Will John Bull ever get rid of the terrible stigma inflicted on him by Mr. Blaine's organ? I fancy that John will. Nor do I fancy that Brother Jonathan is very anxious to go to war with J. B. about the Behring Sea difficulty, which *au fond* is only a "ring" of dealers in sealskin jackets. Meanwhile, an enterprising Parisian evening paper has been summing up all the intelligence regarding the Behring Sea controversy under the comprehensive heading "The Newfoundland Controversy.' Mr. *Punch's* Mrs. Ramsbottom might just as well ask whether the *eering* Sea was not somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bass's Straits.

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And dear old *Punch* himself has had a sad loss in the death of Mr. Charles Keene. I am writing these "Echoes" many hundreds of miles from England, and it is only by telegraph that I have learned of the passing away of a most humorous and thoroughly original artist: the unrivalled delineator of volunteers; the unsurpassed exponent of Scotch "wut;" the limner, *par excellence*, of cabdrivers, 'bus conductors, commercial travellers, small boys, "unprotected females," and middle-class married couples.

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Charles Keene had little sense of female beauty. Sarah Ann or Maria Jane he could draw admirably; but he rarely succeeded in even the suggestion of feminine comeliness and grace. Nor did his pencil lend itself with much greater facility to the pourtrayal of "mashers" and "toffs." The beauties and the "swells" he left to Mr. Du Maurier. He could not be considered as in any sense a caricaturist. He drew life as he found it; only he observed in and extracted from that life humour and drollery undiscoverable, up to a certain point, to any of his contemporaries. He was one of the very few English draughtsmen whose genius was fully appreciated by the French art critics, who admired not only his sustained drollery, but also the wonderful vigour of his touch or "lining," which they likened to that of their own illustrious Daumier.

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It is precisely this touch and technical craft of "lining" and "hatching" which have to be learnt by the very clever gentleman to whose drawings in *Punch* the initials "E. R." are attached. He draws very well, and his compositions overbrim with real, downright racy fun, both in expression and in interpretation of the story which he is telling; but he is either inexperienced in pen-and-ink draughtsmanship or the wood-engravers translate him badly. A few lessons taken at Mr. Henry Blackburn's technical school in Victoria Street would soon set him right; and it is in a spirit of honest admiration that I venture to tender this advice, for, unless I am greatly mistaken, Mr. "E. R." as a comic artist is destined to go very far indeed.

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I should like to be introduced to the American lady who, it is reported in the Continental papers, is about to emulate Stanley as an African explorer. I read that she is to start for Zanzibar next February, then proceed to Mozambique, and thence dive into the very centre of the Dark Continent. She will study the "home life" of the savage tribes, and will take with her a phonograph so as "to bring back some African voices." I say she should be introduced to her. First, because, as an American lady, she cannot fail to be charming, and next, for the reason that, as regards her contemplated expedition, I should like to say to her that which Horace Mayhew said in *Punch* to "Those About To Marry." "Don't." Let the savage tribes alone, ma'am. They have no home life that a white lady should care or dare to study; and, as for the phonograph, it has of late been sufficiently discredited by the Robert Browning's voice exhibition.

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Still, I am mindful of the saying, "*Ce que femme veut.*" You know the rest. If the adventurous lady cannot possibly be dissuaded from starting on her perilous expedition she might at least be entreated on her return—if she ever returns—to say nothing about a certain domestic African institution known as "Jumbo Jumbo." A great many people imagine Mumbo Jumbo to be an idol whom the savages worship. Oh, dear, no. M. J. is the "Bogie Man" of the Dark Continent, invented by artful African husbands for the terrorisation and punishment of shrewish and scandalmagging wives. The mind revolts with terror from the mere conception of a Mumbo Jumbo club in London or New York.

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In the days of negro slavery in the United States it was common to read in the Southern papers advertisements of "likely, full-grown, young buck niggers for sale." The whilom sable bondman having become a voter, legislator, judge, and so forth, it would be obviously discourteous to speak of him as a "buck." That epithet has now been transferred to the unhappy Redskins whom the Federal troops in the Far West are so merrily engaged in exterminating. It is interesting—and perhaps slightly revolting—to read that, after the fight between the Whites and the Indians at a place called Wounded Knee Creek, there were buried six young "bucks" and sixty-three squaws and papooses. At least they might have called the slain squaws "does."

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It would be, no doubt, cruelty unjust to assume that these sixty-three women and children were slaughtered in cold blood by the troops. A large proportion of Uncle Sam's small standing army are not native Americans but Germans—sometimes sufficiently "hard cases"—but it is difficult to believe that they would deliberately embrue their hands in the gore of innocent weaklings. I fancy that the mischief was chiefly done by the *mitrailleuses* or Gatling guns, which scattered bullets broadcast, and swept the Indian encampment in every direction.

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Naturally the recent suspension of the Post Office Savings Bank clerks has given rise to considerable discussion abroad, and in more than one quarter it has been ironically asked whether it might not be well for us to listen to the grievances of our own Civil servants before we lectured the Emperor of Russia about his treatment of the Jews in his dominions. There is, however, a side issue which affects not only P. O. Savings Bank clerks, but masculine quill-drivers in almost every counting-house in England. The women are rapidly pushing the men and lads from their stools. That fact is becoming patent, and calls for the most earnest attention from all students of social science.

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I am afraid that we male creatures must yield to the inevitable. For many years I have been advocating the unrestricted emancipation of women and the extension of the means of giving employment to the sex. At present I find it difficult to divest myself of an uneasy impression that, like the engineer, I am in peril of being hoist by my own petard. For example, I have always been strongly in favour of the employment of women on the Press, and just now I am aware of at least one lady journalist who would dearly like to push me from my stool, and devote her youthful energy to the performance of the tasks which these aged and infirm hands are daily growing more incompetent to accomplish.

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But I have a remedy for the grievance—if grievance it be—of which the clerks are complaining. If they be young, sound of wind and limb, amenable to discipline, and moderately intelligent, let them at once take the Queen's shilling. Let them enlist. Sergeant Kite will be delighted to see them at the Trafalgar Square depot, and Captain Plume will make much of them. Heigh for the delights of a soldier's life! Good pay, abundant rations, comfortable barracks—when they are not burned about your ears—a handsome uniform, the chance of a gratuitous trip to India—or to Bermuda—and the fond affection of the girl you leave behind you. So very far behind you, indeed, that not unfrequently the girl goes to the workhouse.

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Most lovers of peace and quietness will be at one with Mr. John Burns, touching at least the spirit of his deliverance the other day at Motherwell to the effect that he hated and loathed strikes as a stupid, barbarous, and costly method of adjusting disputes which might be settled by better means. It might be asked whether permanent councils of arbitration, in which employers, employed, and the public at large were equally represented, might not furnish the "better means" so pathetically longed for by Mr. Burns. Could we not try something approximating to the French Conseil de Prudhommes? Such a suggestion was made by the late Mr. Blanchard Jerrold in *All the Year Round* full thirty years ago. But alas and alack! notwithstanding all the amicable efforts of the Prudhommes, there have been strikes upon strikes in France—protracted, violent, and sometimes sanguinary—since Blanchard Jerrold wrote.

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If the New Journalism be remarkable for anything beyond its personality, *verve*, enterprise, pluck, and—well, what shall we say?—audacity, it is for the exceeding haste with which it indites its crisp and spicy paragraphs. Mentioning the death from pneumonia at Salt Lake City of Miss Emily Abbott, "a well-known opera singer," the paragraphist observes: "By a strange coincidence Miss Abbott died on the anniversary of her husband's death by the same malady." The new Journalist was in too desperate a hurry to remember that "Miss" Abbott, being a widow, must have been "Mrs." Somebody. As it was he commited himself to a solecism almost as anomalous as the epitaph formerly in "Pere la Chaise":—*Ci gît la Fille de Mademoiselle Mars.*"

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Ought we to warm our cabs in winter time? The police authorities in Paris have long since answered this question in the affirmative, and the licencees of hackney carriages are bound to heat them during so many months of the year with "*bouillottes*" or leaden foot-warmers full of hot water. The Paris cab companies find it, however, more economical to use *briquettes* or shallow boxes full of smouldering charcoal, the acid gas evolved from which has a tendency to choke the passengers. While the cabs are on the stands the drivers take care to keep the windows down to allow the gas to escape! so that when the vehicle is hired its interior is as that of an ice-well. The shivering passenger hastens to draw up the windows, and, the gas having its own sweet will of him, he begins in a minute or so to suffocate. Well, if he were indulged with the aqueous foot-warmer prescribed by the police he might lay the foundation for chilblains. There is no rose without a thorn; at least, so they say.

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Talking of warming reminds me that it was yesterday wretchedly cold and wet in Rome. I managed, however, to pay a visit to St. Peter's, and found the vast basilica as warm, to adopt a familiar simile, "as a toast." Yet I am assured, on trusty authority, that no artificial means are adopted for heating St. Peter's even in the severest of winters. How is it done? It is, moreover, the cleanest church in Christendom; but that fact may be accounted for by the circumstance that the apparatus for sweeping St. Peter's was invented by Michel Angelo.

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Some of my correspondents—ladies mostly—are quite angry with me because I had the courage to tell "Amateur Tenor" that I did not know anything about the song "Alice, where art thou?" and that I had never heard of Ascher, the composer thereof. "I had for many years been of opinion," writes, more in sorrow than in anger "E. J. L." (Regent's Park), "that you were one of those men who seemed to know everything, to have been everywhere, and to have seen everybody." I am truly sorry, madam; but I am bound to tell you candidly that the opinion you were so kind as to be entertained of me was not a correct one. I do not know everything. I don't know why Ovid was banished; who the Man in the Iron Mask was, or who murdered Eliza Grimwood. I have not been everywhere. I have never been to Bath, although I have been often sardonically bidden to go thither; and to Jericho and HongKong to boot. Nor have I seen everybody. I never saw Ascher, and I don't want to see him. Beshrew Ascher and his songs and everything that is his!

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The record of the studious prisoner who during his seclusion taught himself half-a-dozen languages with the sole assistance of "Cassell's Popular Educator" has been beaten by the Fenian convict Fitzharris, *alias* "Skin-the-Goat," who, according to one of his brother "Invincibles" just released from durance vile, is looking very old, but is keeping up his spirits by composing comic songs. But there were strong men before Agamemnon. Dickens, in the "Sketches by Boz," mentions a cabman who relieved the tedium of a month's solitary confinement in Coldbath Fields by lying on his back all day and *singing* comic songs. The story was probably a true one: for Dickens was an intimate friend of Lieut.-Col. Chesterton, the governor of the gaol in question, which is now happily defunct.

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I have seen a good many notices of the festival at Drury Lane Theatre on Twelfth night when "Baddeley's Cake," which, under the munificent lesseeship of Mr. Augustus Harris, is now only an entremet sucre of a sumptuous supper, to which some 1,700 guests are invited, but I have not yet come across any newspaper mention of the fact that Baddeley was the last of the comedians of the "patent" theatres who habitually wore a scarlet waistcoat in private life, the donning of such a rubicund vest being one of the privileges of "His Majesty's Servants." Good old E. L. Blanchard rarely failed to trot out this venerable "mem." at Christmas time; but I do not recollect whether he assigned the real reason for the abandonment of the sanguinolent vest by the actors who came after Baddeley. They did not care to be mistaken by the profane vulgar for the "runners" of the adjacent police-office in Bow Street, who, from their glowing waistcoats were popularly known as "Robin Redbreasts."

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So it was "a domestic servant, aged seventeen," who suggested the "entertainment of snowflakes" which led to the miserable calamity at Leeds. The domestic servant mentioned it to the churchwarden, "and said she had been in it before and it would be very nice. When she performed in it lanterns were used as well as cotton wool." Upon my word, a nice way of doing things! I suppose that there is a theatre at Leeds. If the dunderheaded bunglers who got up the horrible "entertainment" had only had the sense to send to the manager of the theatre they would have been told how to work the spectacle without running the risk of burning the hapless performers to death. But these playhouses are such sinks of iniquity, and playactors are such wicked people, and it is so awfully cruel and sinful to train and dress theatrical children so that they shall not do themselves nor anybody else any harm! "This way to the snowgirls!" Yes; and this way to the cemetery!

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Mr. Edmund Sampson has written to a contemporary to correct an erroneous statement that Mulready, the painter, was in his youth a pupil and often the antagonist of a no less formidable personage than Mendoza, "who ruled the King with advantage to others." Mr. Sampson points out that, instead of Mendoza, that celebrated professor of pugilism, "Gentleman" Jackson should have been cited as the fistic preceptor of the distinguished Royal Academician who painted "The Last In" and "The Wedding Gown." A very interesting essay might be written on the connection between literature, art, and pugilism. Hogarth was the friend of the famous prize-fighters Figg and Broughton. William Hazlitt wrote one of the finest accounts of a prize-fight ever penned. "Gentleman" Jackson taught boxing to Byron; and in the matter of fine art I knew many years since one noted "bruiser," Jem Ward, who painted landscapes in oil admirably, and was in particular remarkable for the brilliancy of his colour.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

ORATORIO AT THE CATHEDRAL.

"CHRIST AND HIS SOLDIERS."

THE Oratorio last evening was a decided success. The Cathedral was crowded, and amongst those present was Lord Harris. The choir, which was augmented by Mrs. Macbeth, Mrs. Allen, and Miss Carpenter, commenced punctually at the hour fixed, 5-45. Each chorus was sung perfectly; the tone, light and shade, and touch with conductor and organist being most marked. The choirmaster, organist, and choristers have much to be thankful for, in being able to offer such a congregation the benefit of their combined talents, which must have been most heartily welcome to every one present. It is scarcely necessary to single out any particular piece, each being faultlessly rendered. The nature of the music is such that a cathedral is undoubtedly the place of all places where it should be sung, and we venture to think had the composer been present and watched the wrapt attention during the hour and a half his music was being so thoroughly entered into, he would have been well repaid for the time, care, and attention he must have devoted to produce so simple yet grand an oratorio, every line so suitable to the words, whether solemn or cheerful. The instrumental portion is almost weird in some places, and could not possibly have been heard to greater effect unless produced by an orchestra; but such a rendering is always the case from the cathedral organist; the organ and Mr. Mant seem to perfectly understand each other's requirements, and they certainly blend most harmoniously. The soprano solos were most excellently sung by the cathedral leading chorister, Master Bowack; his pure rich notes rang through the cathedral in such a decided bird-like tone that one felt at times it must have been some lady's powerful voice. One special word of praise must again be awarded to him for his excellently sweet rendering of the solo, "Our Bles Redeemer, ere He breathed His tender last farewell," and particularly effective was the second part of the solo, "He came sweet influence to impart." The contralto solos were entrusted to Miss Carpenter, who, it is needless to say, sang them with that depth of feeling and richness of voice so often noticed of late. The bass solos were sung by Mr. B. G. Hebditch, who was in good voice and sang with much feeling. We have remarked before that sacred music is Mr. Hebditch's forte, and judging from his last night's perfect rendering of the many solos allotted him confirmed the impression. The beautiful solo "When our Heads are bowed with woe," although rather high for such a deep voice as Mr. Hebditch possesses, was well and solemnly rendered, as was the solo, "Christian seek not yet repose," which is followed each time by the chorus "Oft in danger, oft in woe," the chorus being sung with marked expression and precision. The conductor, Mr. Nixon, has to be congratulated upon the result in training the combined choirs to such perfection. In conclusion, we must express, what must have been in the minds of all present, a hope that the day is not far distant when we may hear another oratorio in the cathedral, and by a similarly talented and well-trained choir.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

IF as some of us thought, the run from the meet at Parla was the best up to date, that from the fixture at the Rifle Butts yesterday was certainly the longest we have had this season. The morning was bitterly cold, quite a frosty feeling in the air, which was appreciated alike by men and horses, the latter especially seemed very fit, but the majority had had enough by the time the morning's sport came to an end. We found in the long grass near the railway, north of Santa Cruz, and after a bit of rough travelling over part of the Melon Ground, crossed through Chuckla Covert and on to the little enclosures beyond, where we had a lot of nice little cactus hedges. Crossing the Andheri-Vehar Road, our jackal ringed round the well-known hill with the mango tope on the top, and re-crossing the road, took us back again almost to Chuckla, and then to a great extent repeated his former ring the hill: this time, however, the hounds went straight away from the mango tope in the direction of the Marole Caves at a very different pace from that at which they had been travelling up to this point: so marked was the difference that there is very little doubt that the hunted jackal had given them the slip and they were on to the line of a stranger; a fact confirmed by a sportsmen who left the chase about this time, and viewed what he supposed was the original jack on his way home. From this point our morning's sport was fast and furious until we reached the hills; through the Palmyra Groves on the way to Vehar the pace was very good, too good in fact for some of the hounds and many of the horses; but every good thing must come to an end, and this virtually did when we reached the Vehar Hills, after which it was merely a matter of scrambling through jungle and over terribly stony ground. The hounds stuck well to the line however, though the scent must have been very bad, as there was no dew and a good deal of the country they travelled over was simply bare rock. Unfortunately they did not kill, but it was close upon eight o'clock before they threw up their noses, so that they had been running from find to finish one hour and five and twenty minutes. A long morning's work, and it is fortunate that the weather was so much in their favor, otherwise with our diminished pack it is doubtful if they would have been fit to come out for the next meet, which is at Wankola.

"COMPOUND FOR SINS YOU ARE INCLINED TO."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice that the Bill recently introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council has met with opposition from various quarters, chiefly from Bengal. The chief objection is that the Bill if passed into law will directly interfere with the religious duties and ceremonies of the Hindus. The question, therefore is—Is it open to any objection on this ground? My answer is in the negative. I think many will agree with me in saying that all religious ceremonies of the Hindus are not indispensable. Few are indispensable and many are optional. Marriage, *nanj* (so far as the higher class Hindus are concerned), and funeral ceremonies are indispensable. With these, however, the Bill does not in the slightest degree interfere. The performance of the much-talked of *garbhadan* ceremony is quite optional, at least it has, practically speaking, become so in these days, and in certain circumstances the performance of this ceremony is indefinitely postponed. The educated Hindus, whose number is rapidly increasing, do not, generally speaking, perform it at all, and I have reason to believe that it will soon be forgotten as many other ceremonies among the Hindus have already been. I, therefore, think that those who oppose the Bill on the ground of religious interference are labouring under a false impression.

It seems to me, however, that the offence contemplated by the Bill ought to be made compoundable. The offences of adultery and enticing away a married woman with criminal intent are, under the existing law, compoundable and I see no reason why this new one should be made non-compoundable.—I am, &c.,

Ratnagiri, Feb., 2. P. R. DESAI.

MR. FREDERICK MOY THOMAS delivered recently, at the Birkbeck Institution, a lecture in the French language, on the subject of "Moliere et le Misanthrope," Professor Antoine presiding. The lecture was attended by a numerous audience. In opposition to M. Sarcey and other writers, Mr. Thomas maintained that the "Misanthrope" was designed by Moliere not as a satire upon hypocrisy like the "Tartuffe" but, on the contrary, as a demonstration of the impracticability of absolute frankness. In dealing with the poet's life the lecturer sketched the fruitful results of modern research, and pointed out the curious fact that the imputation of rather shameless plagiarism under which Moliere has long laboured has been based on a current misquotation and misconception of the spirit of a passage in Desmarest, his original biographer. The current version is that Moliere, on being charged with plagiarism from his fellow student, Cyrano de Bergerac, replied, "Je prends mon bien ou je le trouve." But the biographer's word is not *trouve*, but *retrouve*, and the passage shows that Desmarest, so far from representing Moliere as stealing from Cyrano, represented Cyrano as stealing from Moliere.

REJOICINGS AT BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, FEB. 2.

YESTERDAY, Pos Vad 7th, according to the native calendar, being his Highness the Maharaja Saheb's birthday, it was observed as a holiday throughout the city. From an early hour of the morning hosts of his Highness' subjects dressed in holiday attire were to be seen going about, and one could judge from their happy faces that they felt they were under the benign sway of a popular prince. The streets were decorated with flags and bunting, and the whole city presented a holiday appearance. In the evening, at about 4-30, his Highness drove to the Pelle Gardens, which had been gorgeously decorated with flags and bunting, and in which for the amusement of the large assemblage of people there were placed merry-go-rounds, rope dances, and native magicians. On his Highness alighting from his carriage the armed police presented arms and the band played the National Anthem. The Maharaja, who seemed well pleased with that arrangements, was then conducted to a very pretty *shamiana* specially prepared for the occasion, where, in the presence of a large gathering, including a few European ladies and gentlemen, an address of congratulation was read out in English by Mr. Spalding, and in Gujerati by the Nagarsett. Both the addresses, which were numerously signed, were then put into a rich silver casket of local manufacture, and the casket, as also an address from his Highness' subjects of Mahawa, was presented to his Highness by Mr. Spalding. Mr. Sims, the popular Public Works Councillor, called for three cheers for his Highness, which were given most enthusiastically. His Highness having briefly replied to the addresses in suitable terms, and having called for three cheers for her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, which were also given with the greatest enthusiasm, drove off to the palace, where the usual Durbar was held.

In the evening several of the Hindu temples and the houses of several of the leading citizens, as also the palace and the palace grounds, were tastefully illuminated with oil batties. In the morning his Highness issued a Durbar *Gazette* Extraordinary announcing the remission of land-revenue to the extent of nearly Rs. 25,000 due by such of the ryots as had suffered from scanty rainfall. The *Gazette* also announced the grant of seven thousand rupees for sinking wells and making tanks in different parts of his Highness' dominions. With the double object of affording to the lower classes of the population comfortable homes and bringing them under proper sanitary control his Highness has set apart Rs. 15,000 for erecting a chawl for their special use. There are also a number of scholarships provided, varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per month, in which the girls' school is not forgotten. His Highness has also directed the establishment of a school at Bhavnagar for imparting instruction in the Urdu language to Mahomedan children. His Highness while issuing this resolution has not forgotten the little school children. He has directed prizes consisting of books of the value of about Rs. 2,500 to be awarded and what was perhaps more appreciated by them sweetmeats were distributed to them in celebration of the birthday. These evident marks of the Maharaja's liberality and charitable disposition reflect great credit on his administration. The *Gazette* publishes petitions from the members of the Oza and Desai families, who had recently incurred his Highness's displeasure, praying for a reconsideration of the Durbar's resolution in reference to certain charges made against them in connection with what is now known as the Bhavnagar Defamation Cases, and concludes with a resolution announcing that his Highness has graciously been pleased to overlook their acts of commission and omission, and to direct that the warrants of arrest and attachment issued against those who were criminally charged before the Hoozoor be cancelled.

This afternoon before the Hoozoor Court, consisting of his Highness and Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Bhaishankar appeared [illegible] directed criminal proceedings to be taken [illegible] ing to create disaffection among his Highness' subjects and of discrediting the administration.

Mr. Jefferson formally tendered the *Gazette*, and after it was recorded said:—May it please your Highness and your Honour,—It gives me great pleasure on this my first appearance before the highest tribunal of this model and enlightened State, on an occasion which your Highness has graced with your august presence, and which marks the happy termination of the proceedings of which we shall hear the last to-day, to be the medium of conveying to your Highness my clients' appreciation of the indulgence shown to them by the gracious direction contained in the resolution issued yesterday to enter a *nolle prosequi* in this case, and of the assurance that the hope expressed at the conclusion of the resolution will be realised.

Mr. Dossabhoy having consulted his Highness said: "After the resolution which has been published in the Durbar *Gazette* Extraordinary by order of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb, and which has now been recorded, we will not dwell at any length upon the circumstances which led to the proceedings against the accused before this court, but only repeat the hope which is expressed in the resolution granting the pardon to the accused that his measure of clemency will not be thrown away upon them, but that in it they will recognize an abiding sense of gratitude and obligation to follow ever afterwards in the path of unswerving loyalty to their State and Sovereign. We now order that a *nolle prosequi* be entered in the case, and the warrants of arrest and attachment of property be discharged."

The following is a full text of the address presented to his Highness with its reply:—

To his Highness Rawul Shree Takhtsingjee, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maharaja, Bhavnagar.

May it please your Highness,—On this auspicious occasion of the anniversary of your Highness' birthday, we, your subjects, together with others who are brought into intercourse with your Highness and the Bhavnagar State in various ways, beg leave to tender to your Highness our sincere and respectful congratulation on the high distinction recently conferred on your Highness by the British Government by your elevation to the dignity of Maharaja. It has been, we are aware, the good fortune of your Highness' subjects to approach you on various former occasions, which are fresh in the public recollection, with expressions of felicitations on events which have either evidenced your Highness' acts of good government, or the satisfaction with which they viewed those distinguishing marks of recognition thereof which were bestowed on you by her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. On those occasions the good deeds performed by your Highness have been recounted at length by your grateful subjects. Without therefore dwelling on them afresh, we, representing now even a more numerous population than that which owns your sovereignty, beg your Highness to accept this expression of the joy which has been widely felt at the new distinction which your Highness has so deservedly earned. We fervently pray that your Highness may long live to enjoy all the honours which have been achieved and may still be in store for you. (Loud applause.)

His Highness' reply was as follows:—Gentlemen,—It is very kind of you to offer me the congratulations, contained in this handsomely prepared address, and I thank you most sincerely for all you have said. I have always an earnest desire to do the best with all that it pleases God to place at my disposal, and if, in carrying out my desires, I have merited in any way the kindness of her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, and the good-will of all who have subscribed to this address, and my subjects generally, I am happy indeed. (Loud and continued cheers.)

THE late Comte Foucher de Careil, a Paris Correspondent says, was Senator for the Seine et Marne, where he had a large estate, and was Ambassador to the Court of Vienna under M. Grevy. He resigned because the law to proscribe the Orleans Princes rendered his social position disagreeable. A sister of the Empress, the Duchesse d'Alencon, is married to an Orleans Prince. She took to heart the measure which excluded her husband from the army, and still more the one that turned the Comte de Paris out of France. M. Foucher de Careil was a man who lived high and aspired to think high, and paid much more attention to intellectual subjects than men of his wealth and social standing habitually do. He was the owner of the chateau on the hill above Dives in Normandy, which is brought into one of Octave Feuillet's novels. He was, or rather thought himself, a

NEWS OF THE DAY.

H. M.'s INDIAN TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, Captain John R. E. Pattison, R.A., Commanding, will leave Bombay for England with details of various Regiments, at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

THE funeral of Mr. Bradlaugh, which took place on Tuesday at Woking cemetery, was well attended.

THE directors of the Manchester Ship Canal have been compelled to take powers to raise further capital to cover the losses sustained by the recent floods.

A CORRESPONDENT says: There was no foundation for the statement that the Governor-General, and the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa, had received Rs. 10,000 each from Government, for the purpose of entertaining foreign guests who might visit Goa during the late exposition. The Archbishop had applied for a sum of Rs. 1,500 which the Government sanctioned, but his Grace afterwards declined to draw the amount from the treasury. A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been left by the late Paulo Maria Pars in charge of the Montepio, the interest of which is to be applied in favour of charitable institutions in Goa.

PREPARATORY works for utilising the waterfall at Dudsagar, as a mechanical power, on the West of India Portuguese Railway, have already commenced under the direction of Mr. Bernardo F. da Costa, the Rector of the National Lyceum. The engineering staff is shortly expected to arrive from Portugal, when the work will be pushed on.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Russian Man-of-War Admiral Karnilow, under the Command of Captain Alexeiff, fired a satute of 21 guns, on leaving the harbour for the Mediterranean, with his Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke George of Russia on board, which compliment was returned by the saluting Battery firing the similar number of guns.

THE Bishop of Madras returned to Madras on Monday morning, accompanied by his Domestic Chaplain, from a pastoral tour during which he visited Nellore, Cuddapah, Muthialpad, Muthialur, Kasapad and Nandial. He leaves again on Wednesday for Tanjore, Negapatam, Orangalur, Mettupattee, Salem, Bangalore, Hosur, Mysore and Mercara, returning to Madras on the 9th proximo.

THE Russian Grand Dukes Alexander and Sergius have been enjoying a fine time in the State of Johore, off Singapore Island, where they were right gallantly entertained by the Dato Muntri, Tunker Ibrahim, the Sultan's son. The Sultan is away in Europe.

GHASEETA, one of Jhunda's gang of dacoits who was tried for the murder of Duleep and sentenced to be hanged by Mr. Pearse, the Special Judge who tried all the group of cases known as the Jhunda dacoities, appealed to the High Court, who remanded the case for retrial by Mr. Markham, the present Sessions Judge, who on Saturday at Meerut after a very long and well-considered judgment again sentenced Ghaseeta to be hanged, to the great surprise of the convict, who had hopes of being acquitted this time.

MARRYING, and giving in marriage, says a Singapore contemporary, seem to be the order of the day with the Stanley Opera Troupe. Two have taken place while the company was in Hongkong, and, if report be true, more were to follow. The last to whisper "yes," was Miss Dolly Inman, a favourite member of the company, and in consequence, that young lady was, on the 7th ult., joined in the bonds of holy wedlock with Mr. W. Farmer, the late manager of the troupe, at the Cathedral.

AN extraordinary rumour has got about that the Czarewitch was shot at by an Afghan during his recent tour in Upper India, writes the *Englishman*. The scene of the alleged outrage is variously stated at Allahabad, Jaipur, Agra, and probably half a dozen other places. It has even been added that the occurrence is the real reason of His Imperial originally fixed, and that the press has been bound over to silence. Were it not for the persistence with which the story is being repeated, it might have been left to die a natural death, but we may as well state that there is not a particle of truth in the report. From first to last the outrage is a pure invention, the first news of which reached the Czarewitch's suite on their arrival in Calcutta. None of the officers who accompanied His Imperial Highness were able to imagine how the story originated.

COLONEL Gerald Morton, formerly on the Army Head-quarters Staff at Simla, and now commanding the 1st Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been selected to succeed Colonel Lascelles as Assistant Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards. But for the fact that he had been appointed to this post he would probably have returned to India as Deputy Quartermaster-General.

THREE thousand magazine rifles have reached India, but as no ammunition has arrived they cannot yet be distributed among the troops for experimental purposes. It was intended to issue 25 of the rifles to each regiment of British Infantry in the country. As, however, ball-cartridges are not available the rifles will be kept in store, with the exception of a few, which will be sent to the various Schools of Musketry in order that the officers and men going through the annual course may become acquainted with the mechanism of the weapon. The rifles which have come out are "Mark I" and are therefore inferior to the new pattern.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WENLOCK, accompanied by Captain Lord Douglas Compton, A.D.C., on Monday morning paid a visit to Vice-Admiral the Honorable Sir E. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., C.M.G., on his flag ship H. M. S. *Boadicea*, the Admiral having previously proceeded on board to receive Lord Wenlock. At 8 a.m. His Excellency arrived at the pier, escorted by a detachment of the Body Guard, and on a lighting entered one of the pier carriages and was conveyed to the pier ladder, which was covered with red baize. The party here entered the Admiral's galley and were rowed off to the *Boadicea*, whose yards were manned as His Excellency neared her. Lord Wenlock was received by the Admiral and Staff, the marine band playing the National Anthem meanwhile. After spending some time on board, His Excellency returned ashore, the *Boadicea's* yards again being manned and a salute of 17 guns fired as the gubernatorial party left. At 12-30 p. m., His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles G. Arbuthnot, K. C. B., accompanied by Capt. Forde, A. D. C., visited the Admiral, being followed shortly after by his Staff, consisting of Brigader-General Hugh Pearson, Adjutant-General, Colonel J. Eyre, Quarter-Master General and Captain R. W. Preston, A. D. C. After remaining about half an hour on board, H. E. and party returned ashore under a salute of 15 guns.

THE report of the outbreak of cholera at Huldwani, telegraphed was somewhat exaggerated. The first seizures, it appears, were on the 18th of last month, and up to Sunday there had been twenty deaths. Rumour ran that as many as twelve deaths had occurred in one day; but the greatest number was on Tuesday last, when five of the victims of the disease succumbed.

BEFORE General Lockhart retires from the Khanki Valley, it is intended that good military roads shall be made to facilitate movements over the range which separates it from British territory. A number of outposts to be held by the Border Militia will also probably be built at certain points commanding the passes through the hills. The local tribesmen must be shown that their country can always be entered by flying columns at the shortest notice before their complete submission can be assured.

THE Calcutta Gold Market closed last night somewhat weaker. The rates were:—Dimira 13 as. Sonapet ordinary Re. 1-6. Sonapet Founders 4-6. Western Patkoom with Founders 11 as. Pat Pat Founders 1-8. Pat Pat Founders 18. Dhadkas 10 as. Bengal Gold and Silver 7 as. Western Bengal Prospecting Company 12 as. Sowakhau, 10 as. Beghmundi 6 as.

M. BARTHELEMY ST. HILAIRE, the French statesman, has after 59 years of labour, completed his translation of Aristotle. The work consists of 35 volumes. Previous to the fall of the Empire, he was in Egypt for some time with M. de Lesseps at the same time the Suez Canal was commenced.

QUITE a gloom has been caused in Umballa by the death of Captain H. P. S. Estridge, Adjutant of the Queen's West Surrey Regiment, writes the *Pioneer*. Captain Estridge was playing in the station polo game, and, when some distance from the ball, came in collision with another player. Both were violently thrown to the ground, and Captain Estridge's pony rolled over him. He was carried to the Officers' Hospital, but never rallied, or regained consciousness, and passed away without pain on Wednesday evening. The mishap appears to have been purely accidental, and no blame is attached to the officer with whom he came in collision. Captain Estridge was thirty-two years of age and had only lately been promoted to the rank of Captain. He succeeded to the Adjutancy a few months ago. He was an officer of great promise, and by his kind and genial disposition, and the interest he took in the regiment, and in his profession, had endeared himself to all ranks.

A MADRAS *Gazette Extraordinary* just published, gives the programme of the Czarewitch's reception here. He arrives by special train at 9 a.m. on Friday, and will be received at the railway station by the Governor and his personal staff; the General Officer Commanding the Madras District, with his staff, and the Commissioner of Police also attending. The Madras Railway Volunteers will form a guard-of-honour on the station platform, the native troops forming a guard outside The route will be lined by troops, the Governor's Body-guard forming the escort and the British Infantry with a band will form a guard-of-honour at Government House. Salutes will be fired on the arrival of the special train, and on the Czarewitch's arrival at Government House. The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Madras, the Members of Council, the Puisne Judges of the High Court and all civil and military officers in Madras, and other gentlemen desirous of attending, will assemble at the railway station, and the foreign Consuls are also invited. The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Madras, and the Members of Council will be presented to the Czarewitch by the Governor.

A CORPORAL of the Rifle Brigade committed suicide at Bareilly on Friday night. The man seemed in excellent spirits before and had been playing cricket during the day. At night he blew his brains out with a rifle, pressing the trigger with his toe. The man, who was named Schmidt, was a German, and left a note to the effect that, being a foreigner, he was unable to get on with the sergeant of his company, and the other non-commissioned officers of the regiment, and he asked the men of his company to forgive him for any harm he might have done them. A verdict of temporary insanity was pronounced. Schmidt was buried with military honours, but certain portions of the Church of England funeral service were omitted.

A TELEGRAM from the Miranzai Expedition, dated Camp Ghan asam, through Koha, 30th January, says:—A reconnaissance of two companies of the 5th Punjab Infantry with some of the head-quarters staff, left here at 11 a. m. yesterday to reconnoitre up the Dar-a-dar valley, leading into the Momozai country. They found the large village of Dar-a-dar on the right bank of the stream, protected by six towers, occupying a very commanding position. In the valley they reached the Kharah, or Dar-a-dar kotal, at about 4 p. m. and saw lying beneath them the Lakardarah valley in the Shaikhan country and in the distance Kachai and Mari, both in British territory. This pass is the easiest and most important of any which leads into the Shaikhan country. The snow on the kotal was three feet deep and frozen hard. A few stray shots were fired at the reconnaissance, and we heard that Makhmaddin's son had only recently vacated the village at the foot of the kotal. The reconnaissance returned to camp after a weary day at 8 p.m. The third column arrived at 2 p. m. yesterday, and are encamped near the village of Sundays dra sigh. hawks. A letter yesterday that the first column, consisting of the 1st, 4th and 29th Punjab Infantry, with No. 4 Mountain Battery, should return to Darband; that the second column, consisting of No. 3 Mountain Battery, No. 5 Company Sappers and Miners, the 3rd Sikhs, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, and the 23rd Pioneers, should proceed *via* the Darada pass through the Mammazai country into the Shaikhan country and thence to Shahu Khel; and that the third column, consisting of three troops of the 5th Punjab Cavalry and the 5th Punjab Infantry should return to Hangu. It is supposed that the first and third columns will watch the Sarman range while the passes are being improved and posts built. The ration convoy arrived safely from Hangu this morning without being fired at. Foraging parties are out daily, but little has been found. The third column has just started *en route* for Hangu. The first column starts to-morrow and the second column on the 2nd February.

THE centenary of the death of Mozart falls on Dec. 5 of the present year, and in Vienna and various German cities the date will be observed by special representations of one or other of Mozart's operas. It has been proposed to celebrate the centenary in England with a simultaneous performance by choral societies throughout the United Kingdom of the "Requiem" or one of the Masses The principal objections to the "Requiem" lie in the difficulties which it presents to ordinary choirs, and the now well-established fact that only a portion of it was composed by Mozart on his death bed, the rest being from the pen of his pupil Sussmayer. On the other hand, the so-called "Twelfth Mass," which has long been highly popular in England, is now generally admitted to be spurious; and is believed to have been palmed off upon the publishers by Carl Zulehner, who in 1826 was publicly called upon to state from whence he received the MS., and neglected to reply. Doubt has also been cast upon the authenticity of the Masses Nos. 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, and 18. At the Crystal Palace the fact that Dec. 5 falls on a Saturday will, however, enable Mr. August Manns to direct a special concert of orchestral works by Mozart; while at the Saturday Popular Concert on that day we may likewise reasonably expect to hear some of the great composer's most popular chamber pieces.

THE "Ethical Will" of the late Chief Rabbi is published by the *Jewish Chronicle*. It is a well-established Jewish custom among the most orthodox to leave such testaments, in accordance with Genesis XVIII. 19, to which Dr. Alder refers. The will contains a simple exposition of some of the leading spiritual and ceremonial injunctions of the Jewish religion, and among its exhortations is the passage—"Whatever be your calling, continue to shun, oh! my dear ones, as I know you do, every kind of usury! for usury still constitutes, alas! the malignant canker which eats into the vitality of the House of Israel."

THE first masked ball of the season at the Opera is an event of first rate importance in the life of gay Paris. A Paris correspondent says: Needless to say, this is not for the sake of the dancing, which is kept up almost exclusively by costumed professionals of both sexes. No; people go there in order to be seen, to see the masks, and to invite one another perhaps to a supper party. Cold weather appears to have no effect upon the public. The night (14th ult.) was one of the coldest of the season, and yet long before midnight, when the doors were opened, numbers of people were bravely waiting outside in order that they might be among the first to enter. Altogether the attendance amounted to about 15,000, the larger number being men in evening dress. Among men's costumes the most original was the chimpanzee disguise. The likeness was almost perfect—disagreeably so. The body was covered with a hairy costume of chocolate colour, which imitated the animal's skin, and gave it quite a startling look of nakedness. The chimpanzee evidently enjoyed the attention of which it was the object, and replied to the quips of those around it by rolling its eyes and opening its mouth. The domino and mask are going out of fashion, most of the ladies wearing instead a high dress and a thick veil, wound several times round their faces.

ON the return from privilege leave of Mr. O'Conor, Mr. G. H. R. Hart will proceed to Bombay to act as Deputy Accountant-General in the place of Mr. E. Lawrence, C.S., who goes to Allahabad to act as Accountant-General, when Mr. Barrow goes in the same capacity to Bengal. Mr. Barrow is due in Calcutta about April 1st.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AT the annual inspection of the 1st Battalion of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers in February last year, the Inspecting Officer, Brigadier-General Boville, addressed the men upon the importance of the duties of Section Commanders in the attack formation, pointing out how the success of the movement depended greatly upon them as they had both to control the men and direct the firing when storming a position. Colonel Bisset, in subsequently addressing the men, referred to the General's remarks, and announced that he had decided to present a challenge shield for an inter-Battalion contest to be won by the Battalion that made the best score in individual shooting and in squad trial or attack formation.

The first contest between the two Battalions of the Corps was brought to a close at Abu Road on Saturday last, the 31st January—where representative Battalion teams met to shoot off the last stage.

The competition which had been progressing for some time consisted of four stages, the aggregate score of each Battalion at the four stages deciding which should hold the challenge shield.

The first was a volley-firing contest between squads of 8 men, commanded by a Sergeant from every Company; twelve volleys had to be fired, commencing at 800 yards and advancing by rushes of 100 yards up to 400 yards; six minutes being allowed in which to complete the course. This stage was judged by the Adjutants of the two Battalions, points being added for time, volleys, and general smartness. It took place during the months of October, November, and December, on the various local company ranges, the result ending in favour of the 2nd Battalion, whose average score per company amounted to 67·1 points against 50·3 made by the 1st Battalion. The squad winning the prize for the best score in the stage was that commanded by Color-Sergeant Goff representing E Company of the 2nd Battalion at Abu Road with a total of 90 points out of a possible 114; D Company at Bandikui coming next with a score of 89. The best squad in the 1st Battalion was F Company at Ghadechi, a score of 75.

The second stage was a competition between teams of 6 men per company, each shooting on its own range 7 shots at 200, 600, and 800 yards, Wimbledon targets. The average score per Company of the 2nd Battalion was 470·6 against 434·75 made by the 1st Battalion. The best score in this stage was made by D Company of 2nd Battalion at Bandikui, with a total of 511, being an average per man of 85 points at the three distances The best individual score was one of 93 made by Color-Sergeant Bwye of B Company Ajmere. The best score in the 1st Battalion was 466 made by F Company at Ghadechi.

The 3rd stage was an individual competition. Each Battalion arranged a match under the same conditions in its own annual rifle meeting, consisting 7 shots at 300 and 600 yards, Wimbledon targets.

The scores made in these matches by as many competitors as represented 15 per cent. of the total strength of each Battalion were then taken, the average per man being added to the Battalion's grand total for the shield. The average of the 2nd Battalion was 44·02, that of the 1st Battalion being 36·9; the best individual score in this stage was one of 62 made by Volunteer Samuels of E Company, Abu Road, the best in the 1st Battalion being 57 made by Captain D. W. McPherson of Ghadechi who tied with Color-Sergeant Wells for fifth place in this stage.

The fourth and final stage of the contest took place at Abu Road, on Saturday last.

It consisted of a match between representative teams of 8 men from each battalion, the conditions being, shots at 500, 600, and 800 yards Wimbledon targets, after which each team fired 2 volleys by word of command at each of the 3 distances, commencing at 800 yards and advancing at the double to 500 yards. In the first part of this stage the 2nd Battalion made a total of 619 and the 1st Battalion 571; the prize for the best individual score was carried off by Color-Sergeant Millard of C Company, 2nd Battalion, Ajmere, the next best being Vol. Darby of E Company 1st Battalion, Ahmedabad, with a score of 85.

In the second part of the stage the volleys of the 1st battalion were fired, the second part of the stage the volleys of the 1st putting on a total of 35 hits out of a possible 48 against 24 made by the 2nd Battalion.

The whole contest resulted in a win for the 2nd Battalion by 96·77 points, their score aggregating 1224·72 against 1127·95 made by the 1st Battalion.

At the conclusion of the shooting, which had been watched throughout with the keenest interest, the men were paraded on the recreation ground for the presentation of the shield to the victorious Battalion and of the individual prizes which had been won during the various stages of the contest.

In addressing the representative teams and the Abu Road Company of the 2nd Battalion, Colonel Bisset referred to the occasion on which he had announced his intention of presenting the inter-Battalion Challenge Shield for competition annually between the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the corps, with a view "to encourage good shooting and fire discipline." He referred to the points given in the competition for the results of the squad trial stakes and for volley competitions, and laid renewed stress on the importance of sections of men delivering their fire and regulating their movements by the orders of their Section Commanders.

He referred to the disadvantage under which the 1st Battalion had laboured on this occasion in being deprived of the services of some of their best shots, and wished them better fortune next year. Colonel Bisset then recapitulated the results of the various stages of the match as given above, and concluded by expressing his great pleasure at having seen so keenly contested a match for the shield which had on this occasion been won by the 2nd Battalion, to whom he now proposed to ask Mrs. Bisset to present it in due form.

Mrs. Bisset then distributed the individual prizes; after which the team were marched to the front; the flag that had hitherto screened the trophy was then withdrawn, and while the parade presented arms, Mrs. Bisset in a few appropriate words congratulated the winners on their success, and presented them with the shield, which she hoped they would do their best to retain next year. The parade was then dismissed and hearty cheers were given for Colonel and Mrs. Bisset and for the winning team.

Some time was then spent in inspecting the prize, and many were the expressions of admiration at its beauty; the shield which measured about three feet in diameter was of oxydised silver richly embossed, and enclosed in a frame of black ebony. On the top and bottom of the frame were inscriptions, setting forth the objects of the prize and the name of the donor, while on each side were four medallions intended to bear the names of the men comprising the winning team from year to year. The following volunteers of the 3rd Battalion formed the winning team this year:—Sergeant-Major Sampson, Color-Sergeants Millard, Leach, Bwye, and McCarthy, Sergeants Finnigan and Watson, and Volunteer Samuels.

In the meantime active preparations had been going on in the Railway Institute for a dinner which was given by Colonel Bisset to the two competing teams. Covers were laid for thirty-two, and a most excellent repast was served, the entire arrangements having been carried out by Sergeant-Instructor Morell to the satisfaction of everybody. There were present at dinner Colonel Bisset, Captain Sherwood Smith, Adjutant 2nd Battalion, Captain C. F. Harrison, Adjutant 1st Battalion, Lieutenants Steuart, Thomason, and Addis, the members of the teams and other volunteers belonging to the Abu Road Company. After dinner numerous toasts were given, which were responded to in fitting terms, that in honour of Colonel Bisset being treated to musical honours; the remainder of the evening was spent pleasantly with songs and recitations, some of which caused much amusement, and, after singing "Auld Lang Syne," the party broke up at a late hour.

CAMP WEEK OF 2ND BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, JAN. 31.

THE last day of this, the pleasantest month of an Indian year, witnesses the wind-up of our annual spell of camp life. Duty and pleasure, parades and inspections, dinners and dances have been the order of the day since the 20th instant, and to-day the grand competition of the two battalions for the "Bisset Shield" at Abu Road is the finish.

As the years roll round the observer can but mark time and note the changes time brings. This year's outing proves beyond a doubt that the interest in our civil army shows at least no signs of flagging. The men have turned out strong, and, in spite of more than the usual discomforts, have acquitted themselves splendidly. It is not in human nature to rejoice in life under canvas in a cold drizzling rain with the wind keen enough to cut one in two, but this was the ordeal they had to go through at the beginning; grumbling there was, of course, but with that delicious sense of justice so peculiar to our race, it ended in grumbling. Even the most inveterate could hardly blame the Adjutant, the Colonel, or the Commissariat for the bad weather; it was that much-abused person, the Barra Babu of the Meteorological Department; and he certainly did get a few home truths about the way he mismanaged the elements.

The fall-in from the first was strong, and would have been stronger but for the inevitable calamity which so often happens to hinder "the best laid schemes of mice and men." The calamity this year (for such in an Abstract Volunteer Camp sense it was) came in the form of a sudden rush of traffic on the line. Almost every engine and every wagon was on the move, and as these could not be trusted to fall in and right-turn by themselves, it followed that many a keen hand and good shot had to be detailed for out-station duties, and could neither right-dress nor left-dress with camp parades. Nevertheless, the actual number of Volunteers living in camp was 174 against 157 last year and 155 in 1889.

Parades were held morning and evening, and were well attended, the intervals being filled with match firing. In all there were 10 Battalion Parades, the average attendance being 249 against 201 and 204 in 1890 and 1889.

At the General Inspection the turn-out was 270 against 223 and 207 respectively in 1890 and 1889, but it is when we come to the shooting that the improvement shows up best year by year. The number of efficients increased as will be seen by a glimpse at the following table:—

	No. of Efficients.
1885 } 1886 }	640
1887	627
1888	628
1889	713
1890	716

The 28th was the day of the general inspection. The men having fallen in and proved, were drawn up in line under the command of Major Gutersloh in the unavoidable absence of Colonel Blood on special duty in connection with the new Godra-Ratlam Railway, and received the Inspecting Officer, Colonel Cunningham, A.A.G., who came on to the ground, accompanied by Colonel Bisset, Commandant of the Regiment. After the usual formalities, the battalion formed quarter-column on the right company and marched past in quick and double time, and was then put through a series of movements calculated to test its efficiency, which were executed with commendable precision.

The Inspecting Officer having seen the company officers drill their companies, the battalion was re-formed in quarter column, and Colonel Cunningham briefly addressed the men. He congratulated them in their steadiness on parade and intelligence in carrying out the movements ordered. He also remarked in the very satisfactory amounts of interest which was generally exhibited and could tell them this much for their satisfaction, that they were the best-drilled and set-up body of Volunteers it had ever been his good fortune to inspect. It had been brought to his notice that in the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association Meeting this battalion had distinguished itself considerably and carried off a very fair share of prizes which are open to the Indian Army. In the Honour and Glory Match the battalion was second amongst the Volunteers who competed, and the interest shown in the annual competition for the battalion and other corps with the excellent results attained were very encouraging. He should be very pleased to send a satisfactory report of what he had seen.

Subsequently the prizes gained at the grand annual meeting were distributed, and sections from each Company were told off to fire volleys on the range in presence of the Inspecting Officers, and the parade was then dismissed

We may add that the "Battalion Cup" competition for this year has been won by Sergeant Bwye. The "Oodeypore Cup" has this year passed from D to C Company; the first time this company has succeeded in carrying off a cup. The "Hutchinson Cup" after being held for two years by the A Company, has this year been taken by the D Company.

The camp messing arrangements were carried out this year (for the first time) by Sergeant-Instructor and Mrs. Morrell, and we hear on all sides that nothing could have been better managed, or more satisfactory in every way. This year too (also for the first time) the band of the battalion was able to be present and perform upon every occasion in a manner that deserves very great praise; also that the late Major J. J. Jones, who took so much interest in this and in every other movement for the prosperity of the corps is not now among us to hear it.

Duty over, we must now briefly mention what was done in the way of pleasure. The new messing pavilion is a most admirably-arranged affair. Besides a first-class dining-hall and room for Sergeants' Mess, it has a nice, handy stage at the end, on which the local talent can exhibit for the entertainment of their friends in a comfortable way, and the heartiness of sing-songs in camp showed how well this was appreciated.

The old camp fire with its influenza and cramps and toothaches is finally deposed we hope. A capital smoking concert was got up by Captain and Mrs. Goodwin for the 24th, to which ladies were invited, and a very pleasant evening was the result.

The Volunteer Sports were held in the Institute cricket ground on the 24th; racing, tugs-of-war, steeple-chases, throwing the hammer, Aunt Sally, merry-go-rounds, &c., keeping an amused throng entertained until well into the night.

The annual fancy dress ball at the institute was as great a success as ever. Dancing was kept up till the small hours, the supper and all arrangements being run by the institute committee with great spirit and cordiality.

Besides the above the officers of the battalion had their inspection dinner in camp, and gave their annual ball at the club during the week.

Our esteemed Commandant, Colonel Bisset, C.I.E., was present all the week, and by his cheery example and kindly consideration for all ranks added very much to the harmony of the meeting. To him, to Colonel Blood, to the Adjutant, and to the Officers generally we think thanks are due for a very successful week.

The above remarks on the camp week cannot be deemed complete without some explanatory notes in connection with the great event of to-day. The "Inter-Battalion Prize" is a magnificent silver shield presented by Col. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E., Commandant of the Regiment, for the encouragement of good shooting and fire discipline. The competition is divided into four stages, which consist of—

First—Squad Trial Stakes, eight men firing volleys between 800 and 400 yds.

Second—Trains of six men from each company individual firing at three distances.

Third—The best scores of 15 per cent. of the total strength on the rolls of the respective battalions last march firing at two distances.

Fourth—Eight men selected by the Commanding Officers of each Battalion firing seven shots each at 500, 600, and 800 yards on the same date and on the same range, finishing up with two volleys at each of the above distances.

The largest number of points made in the average scores of the first three stages together with the aggregate in the fourth stage to decide which battalion is to hold the shield for the year next ensuing.

For this year Abu Road Station, as being fairly central to the whole line, was selected for the final competition, and the following trains were selected to represent their battalions:—

1st Battalion—Points made		2nd Battalion—Pointsmade	
Sergt Conyers	82	Sergt-Major Sampson..	78
Corpl Cavile	75	Col-Sergt Millard	89
Corpl Odwill	69	Col-Sergt Leach	77
Lce-Corpl Fernandez	70	Sergt Bwye	69
Vol Darby	85	,, McCarthy	69
Vol Lobo	54	,, Finnigan	81
Vol Soarez	67	,, Watson	77
Capt Harrison	69	Vol Samuels	79
	571		619
Volleys	35		24
	606		643

Adding to the above the results obtained in previous stages, the grand totals work out as follows:—

1st Battalion.		2nd Battalion.	
1st Stage	50·3	1st Stage	67·1
2nd ,,	434·75	2nd ,,	470·6
3rd ,,	36·9	3rd ,,	44·02
4th ,,	606·0	4th ,,	643·0
	1127·95		1224·72

The second Battalion has thus won the shield for 1890-91 by 96·78 points.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Just a week ago Mr. Justice Telang published in your columns his view of the Hindoo Shastras regarding the age of consent. After perusing what he has to say, it does not appear to me that he has any faith in the Hindoo Shastras. I understand his position to be that of an interpreter of the Shastras, and he has certainly shown that his interpretations are capable of improvement. It looks somewhat audacious on the part of a man like myself, neither a lawyer nor an authority on the Hindoo Shastras, to say so, or to handle a question which involves the display of much legal lore and acumen. But if the matter had only the legal aspect, in which it has been hitherto considered, and apparently with an air of triumph settled, I should have left the lawyers to fight out their customary battle; I should have left the "unbelieving" Hindoo scholars to parade their learning and sophistry, and I should have left it to the modest unobtrusive Shastris, as the only true exponents of their faith or belief, to appeal to the generous and impartial Legislators of the present day with a view to put their own case in the best and strongest possible light as affecting their spiritual and temporal interests. But the question has a still more serious aspect, and the student of physiology and physical laws cannot sit down at the present moment with folded hands, and be a silent listener to what is being said on the subject. If, therefore I trouble you with these few lines, I trust you will not consider I am encroaching on your space in a useless manner. In the course of his observation, Mr. Justice Telang makes statements which, in my humble opinion, are open to serious objection. Referring to Sir Romesh Chundra Mitter's speech in Council, Mr. Justice Telang says, "if the Legislature considers that Raghunandan's views are not suitable to the present conditions, Sir R. C. Mitter shows no ground for holding that the Legislature has no power to act upon its own convictions in spite of Raghunandan's views." I fail to see why Mr. Justice Telang want Sir Romesh to show any grounds at all. It should have been plain to such a keen and clear-sighted scholar, as Mr. Justice Telang undoubtedly is, that the very essence of British Legislation in India has hitherto been to legislate, not according to its own convictions, but agreeably to the convictions of the varied races over whom it has been called upon to rule.

Leaving aside the Hindoos and their Shastras for a moment, take, for instance, the question of bigamy among Mahomedans. It is well-known that the Indian Government has on no occasion attempted to prevent bigamy among the Mahomedans, and judging from its present policy, not convictions mind you, Government, I am sure, will not be readily disposed to stop the practice. But what are the convictions of the Legislature on this subject? Why—these of course: that bigamy is bad; bigamy is liable, and should be liable to punishment—seven-years' rigorous imprisonment. Take another instance again of this traditional policy of British Indian Legislature that it legislates, not according to its own convictions, but agreeably to the convictions of those over whom it rules. I refer to the custom of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Such a marriage is against the convictions of the Anglican Church and of the British Legislature, but there is no bar to it in India. If Government is to act on its own convictions, why, may we ask, is the Bible withheld from students in Government schools? The Bible is one of the best books in the English language, even as a reading book, and is full of good things to any unprejudiced mind. It has been the curse of many a Government school boy not to have come across this book even for a cursory glance. It is a matter of no small surprise to me that Mr. Justice Telang should not make the necessary distinction between British Legislators legislating for men of their own creed on the one hand, and for the subject races of India whose creeds are as varied as their number, on the other. The Legislature in India has to legislate according to the religious convictions of the people, if at all it would avoid the impression on the minds of the subject races that Government is interfering with the religious feelings, institutions or traditions of a conquered race by a conquering race, as necessary, however well intentioned or how useful that interference may be. There need be no hiding the fact that such an impression will be the natural sequence if the present Act is passed. It is a mere matter of feeling and faith. Those who advocate the Act may try to explain it away by subtlety and sophistry in arguing the matter. But that will neither alter the existing state of things nor stop the consequences of coercive legislation. Even if there be tacit obedience it would not follow that there has been unhesitating acceptance of the unsolicited law.

It would be dangerous to lay down the unsound principle that Indian Legislature is to legislate according to its own convictions. Why then not banish Hinduism, Mahomedanism, Zoroastrianism and Jainism from India and introduce Christianity with one stroke of the pen? It would be the best solution of the whole difficulty of regenerating India in every sense of the term, according to the convictions of the Christian Legislators. Bye and bye, should our benign Legislators become Agnostics, another Act would have to be passed on the Telangean principle. Why not? *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.* Then what a godless and godforsaken country India would be! Wont the people cry after that, "What next?" Would Mr. Justice Telang accept such a position? It would be in perfect harmony with his principle. But I am positive the British Indian Legislators are not prepared to accept the very heavy responsibility which Mr. Justice Telang not only wants the Legislature to assume, but literally thrusts upon it. I am not an orthodox Hindoo, nor am I an advocate of orthodox Hinduism. But I am not prepared to accept the dictum of Mr. Justice Telang that the Legislature has power to act upon its own convictions. It amounts to a loss of personal freedom; it means the annihilation of that British liberty which I consider is the glory of the British rule. The Hindoo is a long suffering animal. He will certainly obey the law of the land, when the law is made by the ruling power. But it must not be forgotten that the Hindoo looks upon "Law" not in the restricted sense which the word has in legal parlance or in the English language referring to matters temporal alone. The Hindoo *Dharma Shastra* is both law and religion combined. It is law spiritual as well as law temporal. If, therefore, the Legislature is to act, and has acted hitherto, in conformity with the accepted views of the Hindoos, it is necessary for us to consider what the accepted views of the Hindoos are in their sacred book as recognized by them from time to time and from generation to generation. The consideration of this part of my inqury being of a technical kind, I shall postpone to a future occasion. On that score, too, I shall have to point out in what particular points I differ from Mr. Justice Telang in interpreting the Hindoo Shastras, although I am not the sort of authority he is considered to be.

The chief point I wish to urge in this letter is with reference to the concluding part of Mr. Justice Telang's note published in your issue of the 27th ultimo. In that note he comes to the conclusion that it is quite possible for an orthodox Hindoo husband to obey the British Law when the proposed Bill forms part of it, without in any way disregarding the true effect of the "injunctions of the Snastras." But he forgets that obedience to such a British Law, as is proposed, would be contrary to the injunctions of the ancient writers on Hindoo medicine. Professor Bhandarkar corroborates me amply on this point. In a summary of his note on the age of marriage, published your to day's issue, I find these words from his pen in support of the raising of age:—"That marriage proper or consummation can, according to the Dharma Shastra be deferred to three years after puberty. That this conclusion as regards delay in the consummation of marriage is confirmed by the circumstance that the sacred writers seem to have their eye on the doctrine of the Hindoo Medical Science that a girl is not in a condition to give birth to a healthy child *before the age of sixteen.*" These weighty words are as worthy of the consideration of Mr. Justice Telang as of that of the Indian Legislature. It is from this point of view that I find that the present Bill falls *far short* of the requirements of the case and of the convictions of the State on which Mr. Justice Telang so much relies in upholding the reasonableness and necessity of the Act. I am certain it cannot be the conviction of the Indian Legislature that protection should be given to our girls only up to the age of twelve and no farther. It is difficult and even painful to suppose that a Government, which is so keenly alive to the necessity of protecting girls between the ages of ten and twelve from physical harm, should not see the necessity of extending equal protection to girls between twelve and sixteen, though just as rightly and rightfully required by the latter. Mr. Justice Telang urges on the British Government not to put forward the plea of *non possumus*, but pass this Act into a law. He says in such a case "the claims of humanity are implicated." Why, I ask in the name of humanity itself, should those claims stop at the tender age of 12? Are these very claims less worthy of recognition in the case of girls between 12 and 16? If the British Government declares itself incapable of passing the present Act Mr. Justice Telang says Government "will write itself down as unworthy of its best traditions, and will lay down a principle of action that if, logically carried out, will destroy the possibility of any solid good resulting from its presence in India." These sound very grand words, and, no doubt excellent for goading on people who have already made up their minds. But what is it all for?—To pass an Act to raise the age of consent from 10 to 12! A mountain to be in labour and a mouse to come out of it! What solid good can result from accepting a law that limits the age of consent to 12? What are the "best traditions" of the British Government which Mr. Justice Telang talks of? Not certainly the tacit encouragement, not certainly the unqualified sanction of the Indian Lagislature for the consummation of the Hindoo Marriage after the age of tender 12! This is certainly no advance upon the existing state of things The game is not worth the candle. This certainly has not been the traditional policy or traditional history of the Britons in their own country—allowing their tender girls between 12 and 16 years of age to be exposed to the chances of maternity when they should be at school. The Act in its present form will create unnecessarily, but certainly not unnaturally, a good deal of heartburn among the faithful followers of orthodox Hinduism; and, on the other hand, it will stop all progress by encouraging the idea that the Legislature itself thinks 12 to be a mature age for consummation, whereas, according to its own convictions, it should be 16 at the very lowest. Is Mr. Justice Telang prepared to accept a Bill putting the age of consent at 16? His arguments would apply with equal, I should even say greater, force in support of such a Bill. If it is worth the while of a paternal Government to make one race less happy than another and gain nothing but protection for girls between 10 to 12, it must also be worth the while of that Government to act in the fullest accordance with its own cherished convictions and prevent young girls between 12 and 16 from being made mothers. But I am certain

SPORTING NOTES.

DONOGHUE the Canadian amateur skating champion, who broke the mile record at Amsterdam on the 7th ulto. with 3min 2-5 sec., is a lithe, athletic-looking young fellow, about 5ft. 11in. in height; he appears very boyish with his smooth, round face, and, as a matter of fact, was born as recently as 11 Feb., 1871. His peculiar cap (like a French Abbe's) attracts attention, and still more do his remarkable skates, which are of enormous length, and are permanently fixed to his boots His Yankee twang is most apparent when he speaks, but he doesn't say more than is necessary. His skates are 18 inches long, but light, skates and boots only weighing about 2¼lb. Donoghue, it should be noted, first gained his reputation as a roller skater, although he was a nice skater before the roller craze came in. Besides winning the mile and five mile races at Amsterdam yesterday, following upon previous triumphs, Donoghue established a new two mile world's record.

William Gray had charge of the Sefton Lodge stables when some of "Mr. Manton's" horses were transferred there from Manton. Subsequently Golding was engaged as trainer to the registered partners, Mr. H. Milner and the Duchess of Montrose, but his term of service expired with the past season. Gray has now sole charge of them, and if he has a good year, which I hope he will have, he will be doubtless continued as trainer. One of his best horses, Gavotte, is a beautiful dark brown, almost black filly without white. She stands 15h. 2¼in. or thereabouts, and displays nice length, with great depth all through, and is so well ribbed up that she appears shorter at first sight than she really is. Her shoulders are nicely placed, and she has powerful quarters to send her along. She stands clean on her limbs; in fact, she is a filly of much quality and substance that should make a good three year old.

Alfred Sadler can now realize the care and anxiety his grandfather had when he trained Dangerous at Stockbridge, and won the Derby with him; for he has the care of the most promising Derby horse in Peter Flower. Peter Flower is a chesnut colt with a blaze face, and has a near fore and white hind fetlock, standing about 15 hands 3in. He is a well-grown, muscular colt, with great power all through his frame. There is, perhaps, no three years old in training with more muscular arms and second thighs than Peter Flower. He has a clean head and neck, beautiful shoulders, nice length, a good level back, whilst he displays great width across the loins, and has muscular quarters to send him along. His hocks are clean, and he stands square and true on good short legs and feet. His reach in galloping is enormous.

Mr. Harry Justins, who has been re-elected a qualified rider, is the eldest son of Mr. Charles Justins, proprietor of the Shakspere Hotel, Stratford-on-Avon, well known to pilgrims to the poet's shrine. If not exactly born on horseback young Justins was there soon afterwards, and he and his pony were well known with the Warwickshire hounds. From a very early age he was as passionately fond of riding as he was plucky in braving its dangers, and nothing but his strong love for sport explains his appearance in the saddle.

Cuttlestone is much fancied down Salop way as a Derby horse. As Rickaby will be required for Peter Flower, possibly old John Osborne may be offered the mount, and have a grand opportunity of repeating his Pretender triumph, a feat he accomplished in the blue and silver braid of Mr. J. Johnstone as far back as 1869. Verily time flies. Twenty-two years ago! yet it seems but yesterday that "The Pusher" just squeezed the son of Adventurer home a head in front of Wells on Pero Gomez, carrying the famed cherry jacket and black cap of the almost invincible Sir Joseph Hawley.

Since his brief career as a trainer Alfred Day has made his mark. He is the last of the Days now training, but the family skill seems to have descended to him. Close to his place at Arundel his great uncle, "Grandfather Day" trained the never-to-be-forgotten Virago, at the time when John Porter was going through his probationary stages. Alfred Day made his mark with The Rejected in the Lincolnshire Handicap, and we shall probably find the old horse's name again in that race, as he is out daily now on the straw beds with the usual working lot. This will perhaps be his last season as a racer, for he feels his power, and often displays it by refusing to be mounted, except in his box.

As before mentioned, the Deemster will run for the Newmarket Stakes at the Second October Meeting. It is said that the services of Watts have been already secured for him, should nothing of the Duke of Hamilton's or from Heath House go to the post, and as there seems no probability of anything running from either Marsh's or George Dawson's stable the jockey above named is sure to be seen on the back of Jewitt's colt, who has been confined through stress of weather to the home paddocks with the rest of his stable companions for some time.

When Dry Toast was tried at a mile with Carbine and Fleetfoot on the second Monday in November, he won every yard of the way, although he was evidently giving weight to others, and the very fact of his missing his autumn engagements cannot fail to draw attention to his chance of winning a race in the spring, it being invariably a good plan to follow horses with which such a policy is pursued, providing they remain sound and well, more especially when, as in the case of Dry Toast, there are reasons for believing that their best form has not been seen.

Alicante, who distinguished herself so greatly at Newmarket last autumn, will next season make an attempt to capture the Grand Duke of Baden-Baden's handsome Jubilee Prize. This is a most elegant trophy, and to it is attached a valuable money prize. M. Ephrussi will trace in England more than he has hitherto done, recent events having somewhat sickened him of the French turf. His experience of England, on the other hand, has been most satisfactory and remunerative.

W. G. Stevens is one of those trainers that are opposed to the "regulation ditch" in steeplechasing. Until it was insisted on as a standing fence, Mr. Stevens had always a few steeplechasers in training; now he has not one, as he has found out that the cost of horseflesh is too great before a schooled chaser can be made to face the ditch. He has still old Ironclad in training for hurdle races, but his last effort at Sandown showed that "he is but a vestige of his former self," for age has told its tale on him.

To be a member of Sandown is in itself a sort of certificate of respectability and position. Even with those who are sufficiently qualified and who can gain the coveted nomination a period of two years or more must elapse before they can be elected. In a large club like this there are, of course, each year a great number of members who fall away, but for everyone who ceases to be a member there are two who are desirous of taking his place.

How many ice-boats—that is "yachts" for sailing on the ice—are there in this country? I daresay, writes *Fashion and Sport*, they might be counted on the fingers of one hand. Yet they do not cost much, are easily made, and afford plenty of exciting amusement when a good wind is blowing A large expanse of ice is, however, necessary; and it is so seldom that we have continuous hard frost that thoughts of such a craft do not occupy our minds much—at any rate not to an extent sufficient to lead to active preparations before the ice is found.

The play at Monte Carlo (says a gossip) has, so far as I have seen, been very moderate, five-franc pieces being more in evidence than golden louis. There are one or two Russian Princes or Grand Dukes who occasionally burst forth with large stakes, and these cause quite a commotion. The generally play trente et quarante. The atmosphere of the rooms is much better than it was three years ago, and one can breathe now; it used to be well-nigh impossible to do so.

The following shows the time occupied in covering mile under various conditions, although, dear reader, you must distinctly understand the train was not running to or from a race meeting. Here is the table:—Train 50sec.; a racehorse, 1min. 35 sec.; trotting-horse, 2min. 8sec.; safety bicycle, 2min. 20sec.; ordinary bicycle, 2min. 25sec.; tricycle, 2min. 37sec.; skating, 3min.; running, 4min. 12sec.; walking 6min. 23 sec.

Prince Bismarck is fond of dogs. His success or as Chancellor, General von Caprivi, hates dogs, but likes birds, and a canary bird hangs in his library. "As I was passing the Chancellor's palace on New Year's morning," writes a Berlin correspondent, "I saw General von Caprivi standing at the window caressing and talking to the little yellow singer."

Amongst the successful trainers of the past year we must place George Dawson and John Porter, and of the jockeys none did better than the younger Loates, though lovers of the art of racerding were frequently delighted by a smart finish on the part of Tom Cannon, John Osborne, Wrtro.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Peveril, 1,974 tons, Captain James Walters, cleared yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE barque Abdool Cader Hamedbux, 140 tons, Nacoda, cleared yesterday for Cochin with the same bottom cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain H R Burleigh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship, Nerbudda, 1,948 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 19 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Clio, 1,779 tons, Captain C Colman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo, Mrs Fraser, and child as cabin and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Sir Harry Prendergast, Mr Bryning, Lieut Home, Lieut Rowlandson, Mr B Hogan, Mr J A Rait, Sub Asstt Apothecary A E Almeida, wife and child, and 65 deck.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Nizam, 1,615 tons, Captain E Crewe, sailed yesterday for Hongkong vi Singapore, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Waverley ..	2022	Calvert	A	K Nixon & Co.
„ Straits of Magellan	1746	Clark	B	F Muir & Co.
„ Arab	272	Newey	D	K Nixon & Co.
„ Cy. of Perth	2605	Swan	F	Sir C Forbes & Co.
„ La Bourdonnais.....	1274	Schmitz	Q	M Maritimes.
„ Warora.....	2534	Maclachlan..	P	B I S N Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Poonani .....Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular..	2711	Loggin	1	P & O S N Co.
„ Nizam	1615	Gadd	2	P & O S N Co.
„ Hornida.....	1493	Gavags	4	Bozzoni.
„ Thibet	1676	Brown	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Sultan	1775	Johnson	9	V Ebrahim.
„ Peveril.....	1974	Walters	12	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Assyria.....	969	Simpson	1	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Nizam (s)	Burleigh	Calcutta, Jan 9.
	Clio (s)	Colman.....	Hull, Jan 4.
	Nerbudda (s)	Anderson....	Calcutta, Jan 17.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Selene (s).....	Mayer	Calcutta, &c.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi.
	Nizam (s).....	Crewe	Hongkong.
	Peveril (s)	Walters	Liverpool.
	Russian Man-of-War Admiral Kornilow.....	Alexeiff	Mediterranean.

The Barque Abdool Cader Hamedbux, Nacoda, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Nizam for Calcutta, &c.
„ Clio for Hull via Karachi.
„ Aska for K. coast and Karachi.
„ Baron Clyde for Trieste and Venice.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
30 Clan Graham s ....Worfolk ....Bombay, Jan 21.
31 Romola s .....Merrifield ..Middlesboro, Dec 13.
Shahjehan s .....Mathewson..Rangoon, Jan 23.
Pundua s .....Creft .....Bombay, Jan 22.
Benavon barque ..Gordon.....Philadelphia, Sept 21.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 30.—Steamers Commilla, Palamcotta, Devonshire, Maharaja, Clan Mackenzie and Ravenna, ships Soudan and Four Winds.
Jan. 31.—Steamers Crown of Arragon and Maharani.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL

Feb
2 Niemen s..... ..... Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Waverley s—500 boxes bar soap, A Shaikadum.
City of Perth s—20 cases stout, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Perth s—10 cases stout, The Bombay Co; 35 cases stout, E Spinner and Co; 170 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—32 cases provision, &c., W B Green and Co; 5 cases biscuits, E M Abdoolally; 25 cases oilmenstores, H A M Ebrahim; 6 cases camphor blocks, S Heptoola; 3 cases provision, &c, Treacher and Co; 101 cases gin, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—50 cases brandy, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.
Labourdonnais s—1 hogshead brandy, Pestonjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—57 cases window glass, T Ebramjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—70 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee Oomrigher.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Peveril s—51 bales wool, M H Cazarani.
City of Perth s—52 bales wool, Kika Khooshal; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 72 bales wool, L Chuttoo; 69 bales goat hair, G Bharmull; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co; 14,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 22 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 1,002 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldass.

FOR LONDON.

Straits of Magellan s—130 cwts horns, S. M. Dawa 315 cwts myrabollams, Hirjee Govindjee; 105 cwts myrabollams, K. Lukmidass and Co; 100 cwts gum, C Nurpall.
Peninsular s—600 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.
Siam s—1 chest opium, David Sassoon and Co; 2 packages ivory, Shaikadum Essoofbhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—12,000 cwts wheat, Itcharam Harjewandas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arab s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, T G Young and Co; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 10,508 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Labourdonnais s—250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Chelydra s—650 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythel and Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 215 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 495 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 200 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 651 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler; 110 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 770 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Chelydra s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 2,040 cwts castorseed, Tyabjee and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,851 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 900 cwts linseed, Itcharan Harjivandas; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—94 cwts ooplete, Yue Lun Ching; 241 cwts raisins, P F Palati.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lawada s—252 bales cotton, R Luckmandas; 297 bales cotton, M Mackenzie and Co.
Nizam s—266 bales cotton, B Hurdyal.

THE plagues of Egypt are soon likely to be outnumbered by the plagues of some of our Australian colonies. The rabbit pest is a familiar story, but now the tale is of a locust plague, and while some reports describe the havoc of the locusts as terrible, others maintain that still worse trouble is upon them in the shape of armies of caterpillars. The locusts, however, seem to be the more serious depredators. A Hilston correspondent of a Melbourne paper says: "For many years past they have not visited us in such numbers, but for the past fortnight vast armies of them have been moving in a N.-W. direction. "For miles the grass and herbage have all but disappeared, and scores of gardens have been ruined. Vines, with strong, healthy leaves and fruit-bearing, have been eaten, the stumps being left, and fruit trees have been bereft of foliage. Vegetables of all kinds have been destroyed, and the Chinese gardens are a thing of the past. The wheat crops have also suffered heavily, and many are hardly worth cutting after the visit of the pest."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY, 31.

Barton, Lieut, 4th Bo Rifles, off leave, from Trichinopoly.

FEBRUARY 2.

Chatterton, Lieut, Bo, Marine Battn, on duty.

FEBRUARY, 4.

Bewhead, Col, Bengal, on duty.
Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.
Swinhoe, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Maher, Surgeon, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 3.

Woolsey, 2nd Lt, 23rd Bo I, on duty, to Kamptee.

FEBRUARY, 4.

Young, Major, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, to Deesa.
Hibbert, Captain, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fusirs, on duty, to Mount Abu.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 5th February, 1891.

1. On Saturday next, the 7th inst., the Battery will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Statue at 4-15 p.m. punctually and proceed by rail from Church Gate Station to Grant Road Station, and march from the latter station to Mahaluxmi Fort. Dress:—Drill order, with arms.

2. There will be Church Parade for the Battery on Sunday next, the 8th instant. Fall in at Mahaluxmi Fort at 11-30 a.m. Dress:—Full dress, with side-arms only.

3. The following member is struck off the strength of the Battery from the 4th instant:—Gunner J. W. Bedford.

4. Leave of absence for twelve months, from the 4th instant, is granted to Gr. J. H. Hurst.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 5th February, 1891.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 5 p.m., for drill under the Commanding Officer at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying, after parade, to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets. Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on Saturday, the 7th instant, as follows:—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School—One double car leaves Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2. There will be drill for "E" Company, under their own officers, at the Town Hall on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5-30 p.m., commencing this day (Thursday, the 5th instant). All members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The annual camp will commence on the 28th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 4TH OF FEBRUARY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10: 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Last 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi.....	30·057	N W	9	67°	43·1	61	..	4·37	+2·73
Agra	30·061	N W	4	71·6	43·1	61	..	0·99	+0·40
Cawnpore..	29·983	S W	6	80·1	45·0	66	..	0·67	..
Allahabad.	29·985	W N W	5	79·5	44·2	67	..	1·32	−0·13
Jhansi	30·034	N W	2	75·4	43·2	42	..	0·80	−0·03
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi....	30·081	E N E	8	72·0	49·1	65	..	7·10	+6·40
Ajmere....	30·060	N	6	66·7	43·3	53	..	1·58	+1·36
Deesa.....	30·067	N E	10	74·1	48·5	31	..	0·61	+0·33
Rajkote ...	30·069	E N E	5	74·9	42·0	43	..	0·68	+0·20
Neemuch ..	30·060	Calm	3	70·4	41·9	73	..	2·35	+2·11
Indore	30·075	N W	2	75·1	44·2	31	..	0·03	−0·77
Saugor	30·030	N	6	74·8	46·0	47	..	0·41	−1·80
Jubbulpur	30·000	N	2	78·9	45·4	62	..	0·60	−1·23
Hoshungabad	30·049	Calm	3	78·3	48·8	67	..	0·06	−1·28
Khandwa...	30·040	N W	5	79·2	48·0	66	..	1·15	+0·35
Raipur	29·953	N N	8	87·0	58·7	50	..	1·75	+0·60
Nagpoor ..	29·971	N W	6	87·2	54·7	45	..	6·32	+4·45
Amraoti ..	30·001	S W	6	86·2	55·9	25	..	2·39	+2·47
Akola	30·002	N W	6	84·5	51·6	31	..	2·45	..
Surat	0·84	W S W	L	75·5	51·1	54	..	0·04	−0·21
Malegaon..	30·045	W N W	6	85·4	42·0	51	..	1·04	−0·43
Bombay ..	0·08	N	16	77·6	59·5	42	..	1·38	+0·51
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapore .	29·991	N N W	6	90·3	57·1	31	..	3·2	+0·48
Belgaum...	29·98	N E	15	83·4	51·4	65	..	1·58	+0·44
Belgaum...	29·97	N	4	85·8	54·9	43	..	5·22	+3·28
Goa	29·97	N W	19	79·0	70·0	55	..	1·70	..
Karwar....	29·92	N E	5	86·2	65·0	91	..	2·5	−0·85
Bangalore	29·93	N N E	3	86·3	58·9	35	..	1·4	−2·38
Calicut ...	29·94	E N E	5	87·3	68·6	82	..	1·4	−3·23
Cocanada ..	29·94	Calm	M	89·3	71·1	74	..	6·5	−3·12
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·9	..
Secunderabad	29·96	Calm	3	83·2	56·6	59	..	2·20	+0·17
Masulipatam	29·9	Calm	1	84·1	63·1	87	..	11·5	+3·14
Bellary ..	29·95	Calm	3	90·5	55·5	47	..	4·8	+2·49
Cuddapah.	29·8	E S E	..	92·0	60·4	82	..	3·2	−3·69
Madras...	29·92	N N W	8	85·2	69·7	82	..	5·2	−19·22
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·92	Calm	4	90·5	62·9	79	..	5·3	−5·90
Negapatam	29·9	N N W	5	82·9	65·7	80	..	15·6	−16·05
Colombo (Sd.)	29·92	E N E	7	83·0	73·0	63	..	30·3	−2·76

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, and locally at Surat and Malegaon, and has decreased in other districts. The rise has been rapid to brisk in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Neemuch and Saugor, while on the contrary there has been a brisk fall at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras. The general distribution has changed, high readings obtaining at Neemuch and low readings in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast. The baric gradients are moderate in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Berar, the Central Provinces, and over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, while readings are nearly uniform in other districts. The isobars indicate that the barometric depression noticed in yesterday's report in the neighbourhood of Allahabad is moving in a south-south-easterly direction, and its centre now appears to be located somewhere to the east-north-eastwards of Madras in the Bay. Pressure is above the normal average at Surat, but in defect in all other parts of the Indian region. The greatest deficiency is in the Madras Presidency. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, and also at Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa, Madras and Negapatam, while calms and north-easterly winds are reported from all other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Goa, and moderate or light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles per hour at Bombay, 10 at Karachi, and 8 at Agra and Goa. The maximum temperature is slightly above the mean at Allahabad, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Cochin, Secunderabad Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and below it elsewhere. The highest maximum was 92° at Cuddapah. The minimum temperature is generally below the normal average every where except at Madras, where the excess amounts to 3°. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Rajkot and Neemuch (42°). Humidity has increased considerably in Sind, Rajputana and also at Khandwa and Cuddapah, and the skies are only partially clouded in the south of the peninsula. No rain has fallen anywhere since yesterday. The barometric depression noticed in yesterday's report is moving in a south-south-easterly direction, and its centre now appears somewhere to the east-north-eastwards of Madras; hence the weather in the Bay is likely to become squally and very unsettled. On and off the West Coast between Porbandar and Karwar the baric gradients are moderate, and moderate to fresh winds are to be expected. In all other districts fine clear weather generally prevails.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

NOTICES.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S
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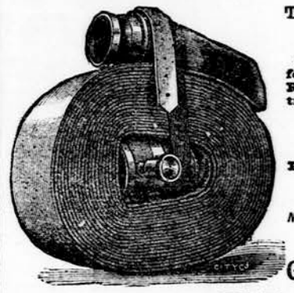
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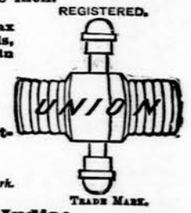
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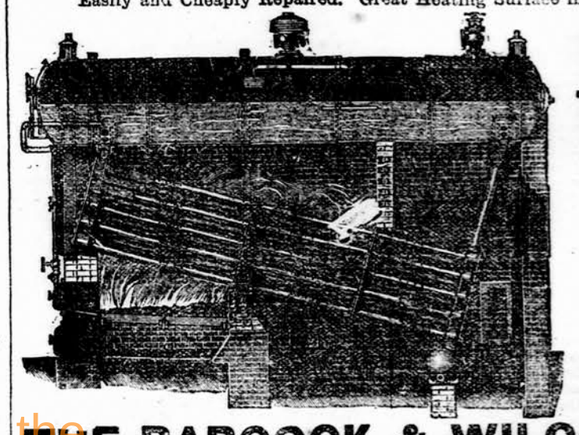
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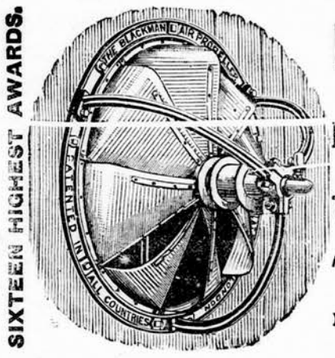
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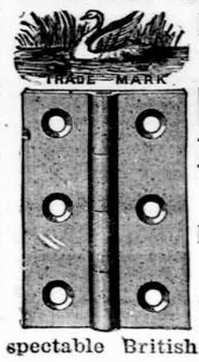
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